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Farm Bloc Drops Rider; Rural Labor Under Study; Navy Launches Submarine

The World's Day—March 2, 1942

The War: Russians Approach Staraya Russa

Russia: Soviet forces, drawing a tight noose about the shattered 16th German Army, are within sight of Staraya Russa, key city of all German communications on the northwestern front below Leningrad. Berlin reported its troops on the defensive everywhere on the Russian front.

At Sea: The Nazi High Command reported that 79 ships, totaling 525,400 tons, had been sunk during February, with U-boats accounting for 448,400 tons. The High Command also reported long-range guns on the French coast shelled two British convoys in the English channel "with good results." British coastal areas reported hearing big guns, planes and smaller guns in action over the channel.

Malta: The British Mediterranean island base had 236 raids in February, less than January's 263, but the February raids generally lasted longer.

Africa: British Middle East Headquarters in Cairo reported an Axis column encountered southwest of Tobruk "withdrew on being engaged by our artillery." The Germans claimed their warplanes destroyed 10 British planes on the Libyan front. The Italian High Command reported the sinking of an Italian ship carrying British prisoners from Libya.

Atlantic: Probable sinking of an enemy submarine by a brand new United States destroyer within 48 hours of its first trip with an inexperienced crew into the North Atlantic was reported by the Third Naval District in New York. An attack by U-boats on an Allied convoy in the mid-Atlantic with the sinking of at least four ships and perhaps six or even nine was reported by survivors reaching a Canadian port. [Page 6.]

Java: Following invasion of Java at three points, the United Nations' forces were stated to have organized a general counter-offensive, the results of which were not yet reported.

Washington: Appropriations Bill Rider Off

The Senate farm bloc dropped its plan to attach a rider to the $32,762,737,900 war appropriations bill—just before it was passed by the Senate and sent back to the House—prohibiting the sale of Government-held farm stocks below parity. Senator Thomas (D) of Utah said the issue would be raised when the Senate considers the agricultural supply bill.

Reorganization of the Army into three basic units—ground forces, air forces, and services of supply, each in charge of a commanding general—was ordered by President Roosevelt. Functions of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation were transferred by the President from the Department of Commerce to the Coast Guard and the Bureau of Customs.

Standards of living for farm families throughout the United States are threatened by the system of farm-labor in California which is becoming a national agricultural labor problem, the Senate Civil Liberties Committee advised Congress in the first of 10 special reports.

The Supreme Court ruled that the Federal Anti-racketeering Act did not apply to members of a labor union who required owners of trucks entering New York City from out of the State to pay a union member to drive and unload the trucks within the city, as alleged by the Justice Department.

Legislation authorizing the Department of Agriculture to develop up to 75,000 acres of the rubber-bearing guayule plant in the Western Hemisphere was sent to the White House.

New England: Submarine Launched at Portsmouth

The Navy added another submarine to its fleet with the launching of the U. S. S. Kingfish at Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard. [Page 2.]

Several small New England communities will stage blackouts tonight, aided by a total eclipse of the moon. [Page 2.]

David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, flew to Boston in an attempt to settle a two-week-old strike of 2,000 raincoat workers. [Page 5.]

Prosecution of an estimated 9,000 enemy aliens who failed to register for identification was planned in Boston. [Page 5.]

Boston police sought two men for Mattapan bakery truck holdup in which $6,489 was stolen. [Page 5.]

Americas: Argentina Begins to Count Votes

Preliminary count of votes in Argentina's national election of a new lower house, held yesterday, was under way, but officials at Buenos Aires indicated that final results probably will not be known for a week. The voting was reported generally free from disturbances.

The Bolivian Cabinet resigned, leaving President Enrique Penaranda free to form a new Government to supervise the approaching Congressional elections.

Rations: London Household Coal Restricted

Six hundred pounds of coal for the next six weeks has been set as the ration for London households by the Secretary of Mines. This is the first definite rationing of coal London has experienced since the butbreak of war.

Meat rationing has begun in Switzerland. A Government decree prohibits slaughtering of livestock without official permission. Another decree ordered 40 paper factories to shut down for two weeks because of a power shortage.

Australia requisitioned all supplies held by merchants and traders as tea rationing started there. A new restriction permits jewelry manufacturers to make only wedding rings.

Rationing of new trucks, truck-tractors and trailers will begin March 9, the War Production Board announced in Washington. Approximately 196,000 trucks and trailers will be available for rationing during the next 22 months, officials estimated.

In Europe: Heavy Penalty for Listeners

Listening to enemy or neutral radio stations in Italy henceforth is punishable by prison sentences up to three years and a maximum fine of $2,000, the Rome Radio reported.

A German sentinel was killed by a revolver shot in a new outbreak of anti-Nazi attacks in occupied Paris. A bomb thrown at the same time failed to explode.

Recruits for Adolf Hitler's spring offensive will be called up in Hungary and in Rumania during the first 15 days of March, according to reports reaching Ankara.

French war prisoners have arrived in Paris in several trainloads from Germany. They are part of 10,000 wounded, heads of families, and veterans of the World War whom the Germans are releasing.

National: Exiled Governments' Aids in N. Y.

Four representatives of governments in exile reached New York from Europe by clipper to confer with United States officials on coordination of merchant shipping. They are Maxmilian P. L. Steenberghe, former Netherlands Minister of Economics; his aid, Antonius B. Speekenbrink; Andre J. L. Van Campenhout, head of the Belgian Departments of Economic Affairs and Shipping, and Hilmar Beksten, Norwegian ship owner and adviser to the Norwegian Ministry of Shipping and Supplies.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR SNOW WARMER COLDER — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

New Air Base Speeds Blimp Coastal Patrol

Lighter-than-air station at South Weymouth is commissioned months ahead of schedule.

Blimp aerial patrol of the sea lanes off New England—an additional weapon to combat the submarine menace—has become an actuality with the commissioning of the new Naval Air Station for lighter-than-air craft at South Weymouth.

Commissioning of the new station Sunday by Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, Commandant of the First Naval District, marked the completion of the first lighter-than-air base, other than that at Lakehurst, N. J., on the Atlantic seaboard since 1921. Symbolizing the future activities of the South Weymouth base, one of the new K-2 type Navy patrol blimps soared only a few hundred feet overhead during the flag-raising ceremony which inaugurated active service by the base.

Completed approximately three months ahead of schedule, the base has an area of about 1,260 acres which originally consisted of timber growth, abandoned farms and some rocky and swampy land. Today in an advanced state of completion are hangers for the blimps, mooring masts, quarters for the enlisted personnel, headquarters buildings, officers accommodations and ships stores. Enough water mains, sewer pipe and electrical installations were put in here to accommodate a small city, it was estimated.

Entire Seaboard

Patrol airships and captive balloons moving out of this $6,000,000 Weymouth base, working in conjunction with the Lakehurst base and another building in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras, will constitute an airship patrol of the entire Atlantic seaboard.

The commissioning ceremonies began with the handing over by Rear Admiral Tarrant of the keys and commission to Commander F. C. Sachse, formerly of Lakehurst, who will command the Weymouth base. More than 1,000 invited guests and personnel of the new base were present at the ceremonies. Other speakers were Artemus Gates, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air; Capt. Charles E. Rosendahl, Office of Naval Operations; and Captains V D. Herbster and G. H. Mills.

Captain Rosendahl, undoubtedly the leading airship officer of the Navy insofar as the public is concerned, gave the keynote of the unique operations that this base will perform in a talk that was also radiocast. Begging his audience not to think of the Weymouth base as "just another naval air station," Captain Rosendahl reminded his listeners that "our

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Allies Battling Japanese on Java; Roosevelt Acts to Speed Armed Action; United Nations Demand Offensive

Marshall says time has come to carry fight to the enemy; Appeal echoed.

Japanese successes in the Pacific have served to intensify the demand for an offensive by the United Nations.

In Washington the United States Chief of Staff declared that the time had come to "carry the war to the enemy." This conviction echoed significant weekend statements in London, calling for immediate action instead of defensive strategy. Australasia, its key figures assembled in war council, submitted secret action plans for London.

'Attack Now'

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, asserting the time had come for the United States to "proceed with the business of carrying the war to the enemy," said today isolated air raids must be expected in addition to off-shore submarine actions designed to keep American forces at home.

A letter from the Chief of Staff read to the Senate by Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont said that demands for protection of points within the United States were "piling up in a forbidding manner."

"The time has now come," the letter said, "when we must proceed with the business of carrying the war to the enemy and not permitting the greater portion of our valuable material to be immobilized within continental United States.

"The enemy, calculating on public reactions, is undoubtedly employing submarines close inshort for the purpose of restraining our efforts to engage our planes and ground troops, so far as practicable, offensively in distant theaters.

"Further, I feel that we must expect isolated air raids of a few planes directed against us for no other purpose than to create a public reaction which will adversely affect the sound military purpose of defending America by engaging and defeating the enemy in theaters distant from our shores."

Action Urged

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—More vigorous conscription for war industry, closer co-ordination of the fighting services and prompt offensive action with special attention to sea warfare were de-

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Wide World

President Quezon **General MacArthur**

Commander of the American and Filipino forces in the Philippines and the President of the Philippines Commonwealth are shown just prior to the war with Japan.

Quezon spurs Filipinos to fight to end: Page 19

Partial U. S. Recognition Seen for Free French

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—The United States has given partial recognition to Free French rule in the Pacific and is co-operating in the defense of French Islands there, Gen. Charles de Gaulle's headquarters announced today. These islands are vital stepping stones along the route to New Zealand and Australia.

The Free French released a statement attributed to the United States Consul General at Noumea, New Caledonia, which declared the United States Government would deal with Free French authorities in "effective control" of French Islands and "with no other French authority."

General de Gaulle's French National Committee in London was named officially for the first time as the recognized authority governing the French Pacific possessions, although the United States maintains diplomatic relations with Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain's Administration in Vichy.

U. S. Role Defined

"In its relations with local French authorities in French territories," it added, "the United States has been and will continue to be governed by the manifest effectiveness with which those authorities endeavor to protect their territories from domination and control by the common enemy."

The statement was originally issued by the United States Consul General at Noumea, New Caledonia, Free French headquarters said.

The policy of the United States Government, the statement as released here said, "as regards France and French territory is based upon the maintenance of the integrity of France and the French Empire and of eventual restoration of complete independence of all French territories.

Resisting Aggression

"Mindful of its traditional friendship for France, this Government deeply sympathizes not only with the desire of the French people to maintain their territories intact but with the efforts of the French people to continue to resist aggression.

"In its relations with local French authorities in French territories, the United States has been and will continue to be governed by the manifest effectiveness with which those authorities endeavor to protect their territories from domination and control by a common enemy.

"With French authorities in effective control of French territories in the Pacific, this Government has treated and will continue to treat on the basis of their actual administration in the territories involved.

"This Government recognizes in particular that the French Island possessions in that area are under the effective control of the French National Committee established in London, and United States authorities are co-operating for the defense of these islands with authorities established by the French National Commitee and with no other French authority.

"This Government appreciates the importance of the above independent agreement on reorganization in defense of the Pacific area."

German Efficiency Bogs Down In Mire of Red Tape and Graft

What are conditions inside Germany as the pressure of world-wide war is increased against it and as the Nazis prepare for new offensive action against Russia and perhaps elsewhere? The following article presents a vivid picture of an outstanding weakness of the Nazi home front which all too often has been overlooked or ignored in speculations on Germany's strength. It is based on information received from authentic sources inside the Reich. For obvious reasons, the sources cannot be divulged.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Somewhere in Europe, March 2

Apologists for totalitarian forms of government usually stress the supposed freedom of these regimes from bureaucracy and so-called red tape which are regarded as the traditional banes of democracy.

The Nazis, in particular, have boasted that no other government in the world could equal their's in streamlined efficiency.

Well, it isn't so.

At the present critical hour in its history, civil Germany is snarled in more red tape and bureaucracy than any democratic government would dream of permitting. Graft and inefficiency are rampant on all sides.

The Reich's administrative machinery has bogged down so badly, in fact, that even the puppet German press is raising its voice in alarm and protest.

Since the start of the Russian counteroffensive on the Eastern Front, Nazi bureaucracy and governmental stumbling have increased in direct ratio to German losses in man power and matériel.

Smacks of Ward Politics

An American observer could find a startling similarity between the wartime administrative setup of the Nazis and some of the corrupt municipal regimes that used to prevail in the United States. Like the crooked politicians of urban America the Nazi Party, it appears, must pay for its power with patronage.

Almost every other person one meets in Germany is a minor official or a government or party supervisor. And being German, the officials must officiate and the supervisors supervise. Thus the

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Biggest Income Tax Jam in Years

By a Staff Photographer

Final Rush for Filing Massachusetts Returns

Today, the last for filing this year's Massachusetts income tax returns, brought swarms to the office at 40 Court Street, Boston, which handled the crowd at the rate of 1,000 an hour. The jam was the biggest in a number of years. Though 50,000 or 60,000 more taxpayers will file this year, the total collected will run about the same as last year, it is expected. Last year's figures showed 500,000 paying $22,000,000. The reason for more people paying is that many more workmen have earned $2,000 or more, which makes them taxable, Elmer E. George, State Income Tax Director, explained. On the other hand, dividend payments have been going down. The tax on dividends is 6 per cent, that on wages 1½ per cent. So it takes a large chunk of new wages to make up for the shrinking of dividends.

President's plan covers Army reorganization, spur to war output, and merchant marine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—As Gen. George C. Marshall was telling Congress that "the time has now come to carry the war to the enemy," the President today moved to counter continuous Japanese gains and acted simultaneously today to:

1. Reorganize the United States Army to make possible faster and more fully co-ordinated military action.
2. Accelerate more drastically the whole war production program and bring home to industry and labor the gravity and urgency of the situation.
3. Speed the intensive development of the wartime merchant marine.

At the same time Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, announced at his press conference this noon that the United States is signing two agreements with Brazil covering additional measures of collaboration between the two Governments in the interest of hemispheric defense. These agreements will be formally executed tomorrow by Mr. Welles and Arthur Souza-Costa, the Brazilian Finance Minister.

By executive order the President set up three basic units under the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. George C. Marshall. These units are:

The "Army ground forces" under a commanding general.

"Army air forces" also with their own commanding general.

A service of supply command, under a commanding general to be known as the "services of supply."

Revitalization of Forces

Describing this reorganization as a "striking revitalization" to eliminate cumbersome procedure and promote efficient direction of army activities, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, immediately appointed the following "big three" Commanders under General Marshall:

Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, now Deputy Chief of Staff for Air, to take over the consolidated job of Commander of all the Army Air Forces;

Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, present Chief of Staff of General Headquarters, to command all ground forces;

Maj. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, present Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of Supply, as commander of the new Consolidated Services of Supply.

Defense Commands

Mr. Roosevelt also authorized Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson to establish, as he finds necessary for national security, such other departments as overseas departments, task forces, base commands, defense commands, and commands in theaters of operations.

The reorganization transfers to the commanding general of the new Army ground forces all functions, duties and powers of the present chiefs of the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Coast Artillery Corps except those relating to procurement, storage, and issue.

The functions and powers of the present commanding general of the General Headquarters Air Force, the Air Force Combat Command, and the Chief of the Army Air Corps are transferred to the Commanding General of the new Army air forces.

President Roosevelt and Donald M. Nelson, Chief of the War Production Board, have joined forces to impress upon every industrial and labor leader of the country that the United States faces a grave prospect as the war is unfolding, that the seriousness of recent United Nations reverses can hardly be overstated and that in conse-

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Dutch rush taxicab army into breach—Heavy losses on both sides at sea.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The long-expected Japanese attack on Java came over the week end. The invasion armada appears to have arrived in the shape of 50 large troop transports, protected by some 20 naval vessels of various categories. But although American fleet units have been added to the small Dutch fleet, Admiral Helfrich's fleet was clearly outnumbered and outgunned by the invader. Landings were made at three points on the flat plain that lines the north coast of the island 30 miles deep, and now the Dutch and the native forces, with such infantry units as have been sent by America, Australia, and Britain, are engaged in a grim encounter with some 60,000 rapidly moving Japanese troops that have already made land.

Little definite news was available, since the Dutch have refused to give out reports of the fighting. It appears, however, that a considerable counterattack has been quickly organized, with taxicabs and every available means of transport and the movement was stated to be "developing satisfactorily."

Landings were made at Rembang, 90 miles west of the naval base of Surabaya, from which the invader drove 16 miles inland to the coastal railroad town of Blora; at Indramaju, on the north coast farther to the west, from which Soebang was captured, and at Bantam at the westernmost point of the island.

The northern railroad was cut by the Rembang and the Indramaju invading forces, although Batavia, the capital in the west, has still an east-west railroad connection with the Surabaya base in the east.

While Allied airmen were able to do considerable damage to the invading force, sinking a large number of barges from 20 transports trying to land near Rembang, and at least damaging some 26 of the fleet of warships and transports, the under-sized Allied fleet lost two Dutch cruisers and two destroyers, although a number of small motor torpedo-boats were doing effective work, one of them having sunk a Japanese flotilla leader during a night attack.

Meanwhile in Burma Japanese reconnaissance units, apparently preparing for an attack on Rangoon in force, crossed the Sittang River and reached the Rangoon-Lashio railroad, but were met by the defending British imperials and thrust back.

In the Philippines, General MacArthur's communiqué aroused some curiosity in his report that the American forces had been bombed by enemy planes with unusual markings which, he said, "may have been German built."

Java:

Meanwhile supported by heavy aerial assault which has wrought havoc among Japanese on the beaches, a taxicab army has been rushed into a counter attack

The stream of taxicabs and camouflaged trucks loaded with green-clad Dutch and Malayan re-

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Americans at War

Immediately after Pearl Harbor, The Christian Science Monitor dispatched two of its most experienced correspondents on a special mission. Their assignment was to send back vigorous, hard-hitting war correspondence from that most important of military sectors: the Home Front. The Monitor's Latin American specialist, Roland Hall Sharp, hastened by clipper to the scene of his many visits to Central and South America. R. H. Markham, veteran national and European correspondent, sought out the key centers of war effort which he had earlier visited within the United States.

The first of their dispatches, opening a series of articles entitled "Americans at War," offers new documentary evidence of a Nazi army within the Americas which Brazil has just disarmed. It will be found on the first page of the second section.

U. S. Striking Power Increased as Another New Submarine Slips Down the Ways

Undersea Fighter Kingfish Launched at Portsmouth Yard

War Activities in New England

Another Sub Launched—A new Navy submarine, the U. S. S. Kingfish, was launched at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard today before a small group of official guests, Navy officers, and yard workmen. The sponsor was Mrs. Harry A. Stuart, wife of Rear Admiral Stuart, in charge of Naval petroleum reserves.

With American submarines playing a major offensive role in the Pacific, Naval men hailed the launching of the submarine as further indication that the Navy's striking power is rapidly being increased. Workmen in the great Portsmouth shipyard cheered as their latest contribution to Uncle Sam splashed into the water.

It's Got to be Good—Material going into the uniform of Private John Doe, U. S. Army, is put through rigid tests before being used, the office of the Corps Area Quartermaster, Boston, Mass., said today. For instance, a zipper good enough for the Army has to zip through 10,000 times without getting out of whack and the Quartermaster Corps has a machine to test such things.

Most of the testing is done at the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot where a sort of Bureau of Standards for the clothing industry has been set up to make the American soldier's uniform foolproof. As much as 2,000,000 yards of cloth and 4,000 cases of clothing can be inspected in a day.

There is a machine that detects even the tiniest hole in a raincoat, and a robot detective that records thread shortages by counting every yard in a cone of thread. Another machine crushes buttons just to see how much stress they can stand. And there is even a machine that creates artificial rain storms and one that gives the effect of a gale of wind.

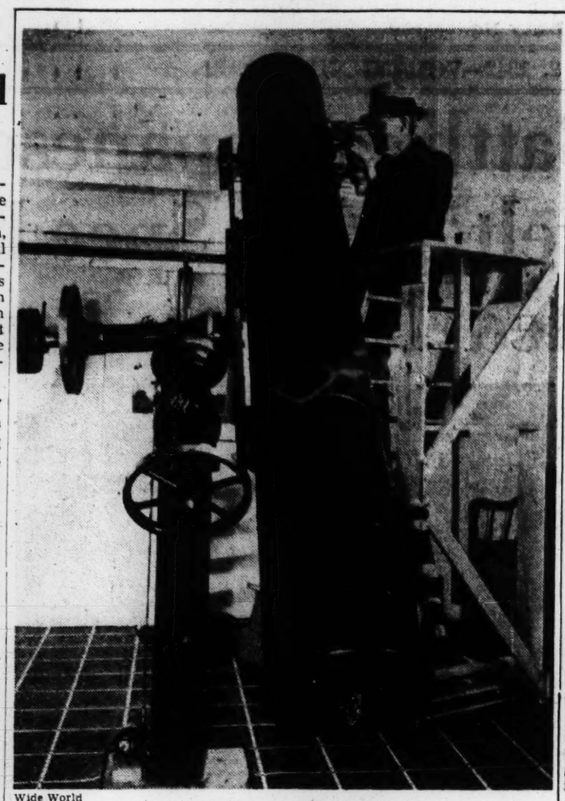
Information on War Prisoners—The headquarters of the First Naval District has released a War and Navy Department joint announcement that a Prisoners of War Information Bureau and an alien Enemy Information Bureau have been established. Among their duties will be collection and dissemination of information from enemy nations concerning Americans, either of military or civilian status, who have been captured or interned by the enemy. Requests for information and correspondence should be addressed to Information Bureau, American Section, Office of the Provost Marshal General, War Department, Washington, D. C. The two bureaus plan to exchange information with enemy countries through the International Red Cross at Geneva, in accordance with the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention of 1929.

USO Club Dedicated—A new United Service Organization club capable of accommodating 5,000 men and said to be the largest in the country, was dedicated at Newport, R. I., yesterday. Six hundred persons, including Gov. J. Howard McGrath, Mayor Herbert Macauley, and representatives of the USO, Federal Security Agency, Army, Navy, Marines and Coast Guard attended the opening in a three-story former warehouse.

Maine Ready for Quick Blackout—Gov. Sumner Sewall has instructed all Maine residents to be ready for blackouts on short notice. Acting on regulations from Washington, Governor Sewall ordered that all lighting which is not so wired and attended that it can be switched off immediately must be blacked out until it is so arranged. Other regulations followed the pattern previously adopted in other areas.

Portland Tests ARP Police—At Portland, Maine, last night a test mobilization of the auxiliary police force was held with great success. Chief Edward R. Dodwell said that 465 auxiliary and 135 regular policemen reached their assigned posts in seven minutes. All of the city's two-way radio cruising cars participated.

Devens Phone Calls Banned—Personal telephone calls and outgoing telegraph communications with off-post sources have been banned by Capt. Dominic J. Allia, Post Communications Officer, to prevent the spread of semi-confidential information. The order applied to officers and enlisted men alike. Scores of telephone pay-booths in the cantonment have been disconnected. Personal telegraph messages still will be received from outside camp.



Wide World

Self-Taught Amateur Astronomer

You can teach yourself astronomy if you're really interested in the stars, says Roscoe G. Stephens, chief star-gazer of Kennebunk, Maine, who is shown at the nine-foot telescope he built himself. Mr. Stephens' interest in astronomy began when he was 10 when his father gave him a book on the subject, and he gained his knowledge of higher mathematics through diligent study without the aid of formal instruction. Some of the pictures he has taken of the moon and stars have appeared in leading astronomical publications.

Chaplain Post Popular

Applications for positions as Army chaplains have tripled in the months since Pearl Harbor as compared with the four months before that time, according to Maj. Ernest L. Loomis, Chaplain of the First Corps Area, who has just completed a tour of New England seminaries.

The quality of the men applying has also improved noticeably, Major Loomis said. Before America entered the war with Japan, two-thirds of the applications to his office were turned down, he said. Many of the applicants were without regular pastorates and not fully trained. Since the war, less than one-third of the applicants have been refused. Many ministers are leaving church positions of superior pay in order to serve, the Major said.

Citing a decided change in the attitude of the pacifist clergy toward the chaplaincy, Major Loomis quoted the testimony of a pacifist now in the chaplaincy writing in Zion's Herald:

"I don't preach hate here. I preach that war is wrong. I'm still a pacifist, perhaps in a different sense than those outside the Army service. Only my stand for peace may cost me my life on a battlefield."

Step to Guard Waterfront Is Taken by Navy

Naval action is under way today looking to the protection of Boston waterfront property, following a vigorous campaign launched last December by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Armed Coast Guardsmen are stationed at entrances to Hoosac, and Mystic piers in Charlestown, and at the B. & A. piers, East Boston.

Extra guards have been thrown about the Army base. At strategic points on the huge pier there, near ships loading and discharging, constant surveillance is in effect.

At all South Boston piers, similar guard has been stationed. The usual detachment assigned to a pier consists of two men, one of whom stands guard while the other makes periodic inspection trips about the area.

These steps are hailed by shipping interests as the first result of the recent order of President Roosevelt to Secretary of the Navy Knox "to take necessary steps to safeguard the nation's vessels, harbors, ports and waterfront facilities."

The Coast Guardsmen—automatically a part of the Navy in time of war—are charged with guarding against sabotage in any form along the area where defense and naval plants are located and over which flows materials for the United Nations.

Worcester Polytechnic Offers 37 Scholarships

WORCESTER, Mass., March 2—Worcester Polytechnic Institute will offer 37 scholarships, having a total value of $13,700 to the class entering next fall, the Institute has announced.

For the second year, W. P. I. will offer 22 scholarships of $400 each to boys in high or preparatory schools, anywhere in the United States or its possessions. Others of the 37 carry special requirements as to residence or qualification.

Associated Press

New Blimp Base

A naval blimp from the lighter-than-air base at Lakehurst, N. J., lends an atmosphere of what is to be at the commissioning exercises of the new Naval Air Station at South Weymouth, Mass.

Blimp Station Commissioned

Continued from Page 1

possession of practically all the non-inflammible helium gas in the world has denied the modern airship to others, but has made of it an almost exclusively American type."

Citing the development of the apparently peaceful glider and parachute into offensive weapons Captain Rosendahl again reminded his hearers that in airship development, however, the United States is "one up" on the Axis. "We can be thankful for a start and for the fact that we did not depend upon some foreign nation, perhaps an enemy country, to startle us into the realization that the airship also might be a useful thing for us to develop and utilize in our own defense situation," he said.

Not "Cure-All"

"None of us airship enthusiasts," Captain Rosendahl said, "holds up the airship as a 'cure-all' for any of our wartime woes or enemy plagues. We do believe from our experience, however, that in the airship we have another special type, well suited to take its place in a comprehensive team of varied specialists, to do a special chore that must be done towards knocking out a very clever, resourceful and persistent enemy."

Non-rigid airships, it is pointed out, can stalk a submerged submarine at the sub's own speed and at a height of 100 to 200 feet above the water, which is the most favorable position for stalking. The airship can also overhaul and examine closely or maintain contact with any surface vessel, friendly or otherwise. The contact may be even close enough for direct vocal conversation between the airship and the bridge of the surface vessel.

The airship is also adapted for locating mine fields. The ability to fly "low and slow," of which an airplane is incapable, plus both weapons for defense and offense, provide ample reasons for including airships in a national defense program.

Emphasizing that enemy submarine activities today are "stern reality," Captain Rosendahl pointed out that in January and February, 1942, enemy submarines operating in packs, according to press reports which are undoubtedly incomplete, have sent to the bottom off the Atlantic coast some 270,000 tons of United Nations shipping.

Sinkings in 1918

From May to October, 1918, a half dozen German submarines operating in our coastal waters took a toll of 435 lives and 100 vessels totaling 200,000 tons of shipping, he said. Based on tonnage lost a month, he said, today's submarine scourge in our own waters is about four times as bad as in 1918. Captain Rosendahl added that even though limited in number our airships are now rendering worthwhile service.

"And though today our airship efforts are confined only to blimps or small ships, it is my own belief that we cannot afford to overlook the very large or rigid airship in this gigantic effort in which we are engaged," Captain Rosendahl said. Though he did not elaborate on this, it has been pointed out previously that a long-range program of naval airship construction, as well as the present emergency one, may well include larger craft as aerial airplane carriers.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

New England Antiques Exposition featuring the Crown Jewels of England, in replica. At the Hotel Copley-Plaza. A slight admission charge will benefit Bundles for Britain and Bundles for America. Open until 9:30 p. m.

Lecture and a sound picture at the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library. "Glimpses of the Netherlands East Indies" will be shown under the auspices of The Netherlands Club of New England. Open without charge to the public at 8 p. m.

Debate at Winthrop House, Harvard. "Resolved: That Socialism Offers a Way Out to You." The affirmative will be taken by the Harvard Debating Council and the negative by the Worker's Socialist Party. Doors will open at 7:30 and the debate will be from 8-9:30 p. m. Open free to the public.

Forum and discussion of the France Forever group will have as its guest speaker Col. J. M. C. Pichat, recently arrived from Brazzaville, Africa, headquarters of the Free French forces in Africa. Col. Pichat will have many interesting anecdotes to relate on his experiences with the forces of Gen de Gaulle. A supper at 6:30 p. m. will precede the meeting at 8 p. m., at the Hotel Vendome. Open to the public.

Tuesday

Lecture by Mrs. William Henry Chamberlin at the Russian War Relief Society, 120 Newbury Street. Mrs. Chamberlain will tell of her observations in Russia while visiting that nation. Open to the public between 3:30 and 5 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

'Solid Comfort'

By a Staff Photographer

Seen at the Furniture Mart

Among the thousands of items on display this week at the 33rd semiannual Boston Furniture Market in Mechanics Building, a trade show not open to the public, is this comfortable easy chair. A slight pressure against the back and the chair tilts back for what is advertised as "the rest of your life." Packed with the latest in furniture styles, Mechanics Building resembles a huge store, items in which will be on display in local furniture emporiums later this season.

Experts Seeking New Ways To Fight Incendiary Bombs

Wide World-Associated Press

CHICAGO, March 2—So far there seem to be only three practical ways of snuffing out incendiary bombs. They can be smothered with dry sand, English style, smothered with powdered graphite, or buried under a newly developed graphite preparation called G-1.

Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., industry's great testing house, has approved all three of these substances for extinguishing incendiary bombs and is diligently searching for others. So is the chemical industry, which believes with President Roosevelt that bombing of American cities is far from an impossibility.

The fire bombs, as Asa H. Nuckolls, the laboratories' chemical engineer, will tell you, burns at around 4,000 degrees fahrenheit and is about as easy to put out as Joe Di Maggio.

They come in two, six, 25 and 50-pound sizes, generally, and they can plunge through three inches of concrete, then sear through a quarter inch of steel. An old-fashioned dose of water is likely to make them explode.

Made of Thermite

Mr. Nuckolls explained that the most common type of incendiary bomb is made of thermite, a mixture of powdered aluminum and iron oxide, plus a case or shell of magnesium. He and his assistants mix up a batch of bombs almost every day, then try to find quicker, safer methods to extinguishing them. Three or four new substances are under test, but there's nothing definite to report about them yet.

As far as the general public is concerned, the two-pound bomb will be the baby to watch out for, Mr. Nuckolls said. The heavier varieties are saved for military objectives or crowded industrial areas.

From its fire prevention studies, the laboratories concluded that householders will have to watch out for themselves in a heavy air raid. It believes fire departments will be too busy protecting industrial properties and congested business districts to pay attention to individual dwellings.

Basic Civil Defense Insigne

What Is Needed

So it recommends this simple list of fire-fighting equipment for homes:

1. Two or three pails of dry sand.
2. Any regulation type of fire extinguisher, or a pump type water extinguisher, with from 12 to 30 feet of hose.
3. A long-handled shovel with a straight blade or edge.
4. A garden hose with a good adjustable nozzle.

Should a fire bomb come visiting, the laboratories advised householders to keep the area around the bomb soaked with water, but not to sprinkle the bomb itself. Sand may be dumped on the bomb with a long-handled shovel, although care shauld be taken that the metal portion of the shovel doesn't melt. Another method is to roll the bombs onto a bed of sand with the shovel and allow it to burn itself out.

Above all, Mr. Nuckolls warned, fight the fire the bomb starts before worrying about the bomb itself. There's no point in extinguishing the bomb if the place is going to burn down anyway. Incendiary bombs blaze for about 15 minutes. You'll have plenty of time to play with it after you've saved the house.

West Brookfield and Auburn —And Moon—Blacked Tonight

The Bay State towns of West Brookfield and Auburn are joining the moon tonight in staging a blackout.

The two towns will be plunged into darkness from 9 to 9:20. The moon will be darkened in an eclipse that begins at 6:15 and reaches totality at 7:33. Also staging practice blackouts tonight are Salesville and Lonsdale, R. I.

Lexington, Mass., was arranging a test of the air raid alarm system minus a blackout for this evening. Public mobilization is being omitted.

Cambridge's second practice air raid held yesterday afternoon was literally a "howling" success. Every noise-making instrument in the City participated in the alarm at 3:10 p. m.

More than 3,000 wardens were on duty, many of them before the sirens finished their two-minute alarm. Auxiliary policemen and firemen also responded. Within seven minutes doctors, nurses, first aiders, and ambulances with drivers were at mobilization centers. As "incidents" were reported at well-known points throughout the City, trucks, staff cars, rescue crews, fire apparatus, water repair crews and other emergency units sped to the scene of the "emergency." Civilian defense officials reported the test showed "far greater speed" than that of a week ago.

Man in the Moon Ready for Blackout

Tonight is the night when the Man in the Moon will pull down the shades and stage the first total lunar blackout of 1942. In other words when the moon rises at about 6:30 p. m., E. W. T., it already will be partially covered by an eclipse—started 15 minutes earlier—which will be visible largely in eastern United States.

The "blackout" will reach totality at 7:33 p. m., and continue until 9:10 p. m., when the moon will begin emerging from the earth's shadow until it becomes fully visible again at 10:12 p. m.

Observers equipped with powerful binoculars or a small telescope may obtain at least a faint view of the new comet recently discovered by F. L. Whipple of the Harvard Observatory which will appear just west of the eclipsed moon.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | SNOW | WARMER | COLDER | ↑ TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Little change in temperature with lowest temperature near freezing. Light snow will begin after midnight and will become moderate by early Tuesday morning. Gentle winds increasing to 15 to 20 miles per hour.

New Hampshire and Southwestern Maine: Little change in temperature tonight. Light snow beginning by early Tuesday morning.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Little change in temperature tonight with light snow beginning after midnight and becoming moderate along the coast by early Tuesday morning. Increasing winds becoming fresh along the coast later tonight.

Vermont: Little change in temperature tonight. Light snow beginning in south portion by early Tuesday morning.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

Connecticut: Little change in temperature tonight with light snow beginning about midnight and becoming moderate along the coast by early Tuesday morning. Increasing winds becoming fresh along the coast by late tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:06 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Tuesday, 12:24 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:04 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Fashion Reports from East, West, Southwest, Middlewest, and Mexico

IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S

Spring Fashion Section

Coming

March 26

Fashion articles illustrated by smart photographs, shopping suggestions for men, women, and children, plenty of local fashion advertisements, fill this forthcoming Fashion Section with good, workable facts that should make it easy to choose the right thing for spring. What's more, the southwest and Mexico reports included are bound to influence your summer wardrobe, too. Don't miss The Christian Science Monitor's Spring Fashion Section!

Great Fleet of Troop Cars For Army Is Being Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Plans are being discussed for the construction of thousands of troop-cars for transportation of soldiers within this country. The War Department and the Association of American Railroads already have discussed the subject although no decision has yet been reached.

The cars would be 50-foot steel cars, equipped with bunks and having four-wheel trucks. The interiors would be suitable for use by soldiers, but when the emergency was over, they could easily be converted into box cars. The present theory is that the Government would pay for the construction of the cars and priority would be given to the materials used in building them.

Although no definite number has been decided upon, consideration given to the project visualizes 10,000 or 20,000 of the cars. As many as 45 men could be provided with berths in each car, it is believed which meant that 450,000 men could be on the move at one time, if only 10,000 such cars were available.

The need of a resorvoir of cars for troop-movement is becoming more manifest every day. The Govment is calling upon the railroads, and the Pullman Company, for large numbers of sleeping-cars.

There is not only a limit to the number of Pullmans which may be obtained—unless the regular movement of commercial and pleasure travelers is to be curtailed by "priorities"—but the small number of men which can be moved in each car causes a major transportation problem. By having cars available which will sleep 45 men, a reduction in the number of cars needed for any given movement is obvious.

The present practice of the Government is to provide sleepers for men making journeys of more than 12 hours. Thus far, some of the Pullmans assigned to such use have been surplus cars of obsolete equipment, although more and more cars are being taken out of regular-line runs, thus reducing the space available for persons required to travel on "must" business; defense, or trips by Government and Army officers.

The problem of providing Pullman space for such travelers is even now becoming a difficult problem on some runs, especially on trains entering and leaving Washington. It is generally agreed that an amount of space must also be left available for commercial travelers and for persons visiting resorts, because the loss of the latter type of business would be an economic blow of the most serious nature to States depending upon this almost wholly for their income.

All of these factors are tied together in the consideration being given the plan for the construction by the Government of thousands of troop cars, in order to solve completely the growing problem of how to handle soldiers, en masse, and at the same time carry the growing volume of regular passenger travel occasioned by the shrinkage in motor transportation.

Roosevelt-Nelson Letters

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—The exchange of letters between President Roosevelt and Donald M. Nelson, Director of the War Production Board, outlining plans to increase war production in the crucial months ahead, follows:

The text of Mr. Roosevelt's letter:

Dear Mr. Nelson:

The months just ahead are the critical months of the war. Victory depends in large measure on the increased war production we are able to get from our factories and arsenals in the spring and summer of 1942. What has been done so far must be exceeded. This is total war. We are all under fire—soldiers and civilans alike. No one is a spectator, we are all belligerents. To win we must fight.

The urgency of today must be felt in every shop and factory producing war goods, in every home and on every farm. Then we shall achieve the spirit and co-operative action that carries a team to victory.

I therefore direct you to take every possible step to raise production now, to bring home to labor and management alike the supreme importance of war production this crucial spring.

In reply, Mr. Nelson wrote:

My dear Mr. President:

In response to your letter directing me to take every possible step to increase war production in the crucial months ahead, the War Production Board is undertaking the following:

A continuing national drive, designed not merely to increase production at once but to keep stepping it up further as the war continues.

The principal aims of this drive are to increase production immediately in plants which now have war contracts and to convert other plants to war production as speedily and as completely as possible.

This will be made effective in a great variety of ways, including:

1. Greater utilization of plants now producing war goods, aimed at bringing us as close as possible to the theoretical maximum of 168 hours work per week for every machine in those plants.
2. Recognition and awards for outstanding industrial accomplishment both by management and labor.
3. Establishment of a plan for joint labor-management war plant committees which will consider suggestions from all quarters for increasing production and which will help demonstrate the importance of our soldiers of production.

I have discussed this matter with officials of the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission and have been assured of their hearty cooperation.

Monday night I shall start a series of weekly discussions of the part each one of us will play in this drive. I shall announce other details as rapidly as possible."

Army Bids for New Officers

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—The Army has opened the way for men unable to support their dependents on a private's pay to join the service for the sole purpose of becoming officers.

Ground forces alone need 75,000 new officers this year, John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, said yesterday in announcing that men 18 to 45 years old may obtain commissions. First they must join the Army, train three months as privates and apply for appointment to officer training schools. The schools will admit 95,000 this year.

If men with dependents who pursue this course fail to make the grade as officers, they may be transferred to the enlisted reserves. In that case they will not be called for active service unless their previous draft classification—usually it would be 3-A—is called in by selective service headquarters. Men without dependents who fail must stay in the Army as privates or non-commissioned officers.

Candidates for commissions, Mr. McCloy said, must have "some education," a good civil record, marked leadership qualities and must score at least 110 in the classification test for recruits.

Honolulu Has Air Alarm; All Clear in 42 Minutes

HONOLULU, March 2 (AP)—A 42-minute air raid alarm sent Honolulu civilians to cover yesterday morning while service men dashed to their posts and Army and Navy planes patrolled the sky.

The Army announced that "the air raid warning system located unknown elements at sea, but investigation disclosed these were friendly."

Causes for Congratulations

Official United States Navy

'Kingfishers' High Over Mountains

Several American aircraft manufacturing managements and their workers have been formally commended by United States Government officials for the fine performance of their product in action. Among these planes are the "Kingfishers," scout bombers made for the Navy by the Vought-Sikorsky division of the United Aircraft Corporation. Here are shown some of these craft, far perhaps from their element of water, over mighty mountains. A winding mountain highway may be seen in the picture.

High Praise Given Aircraft Concerns

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Rear Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics, congratulated the management and workers of three American aircraft manufacturing companies Feb. 26 upon the performance of their planes in action.

The Douglas Aircraft Company, Santa Monica, Calif., was advised that its "Dauntless" dive bombers and "Devastator" torpedo planes had distinguished themselves in raids on Japanese bases—presumably the fleet raid on the Gilbert and Marshall Island fortifications.

The Gruman Aircraft Engineering Corporation, Bethpage, Long Island, was informed that in a recent engagement, otherwise unidentified, between Japanese land based aircraft and Gruman "Wildcat" carriers based fighters, 10 enemy fighters and three bombers had been destroyed without loss of a single one of the United States fighters.

The formal commendation sent the Vought-Sikorsky Aircraft division of the United Aircraft Corporation, Stratford, Conn., reported that company's "Kingfishers" have been effectively employed in combating the submarine menace and have made successful attacks against the enemy—whether in the Atlantic, the Pacific, or both oceans was not stated.

February Defense Strikes Soar

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers said last night that the number of strikes in war production plants during February increased 77 per cent over January, involved 357 per cent more workers and resulted in 206 per cent more man hours lost than in the preceding month.

The Association said its statement was based on compilations of strikes reported in metropolitan newspapers and papers in principal industrial centers, and did not attempt to cover every strike action.

In February, the Association asserted, men involved in war industry strikes totaled 70,905 compared to 15,512 in January, and the number of strikes rose from 43 to 76, with man hours lost increasing from 66,976 in January to 2,028,824.

The majority of the defense plant strikes, the Association declared, had involved Congress of Industrial Organizations local unions, and six were said to be jurisdictional disputes between the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor, with the remainder involving independent unions.

Many of the strikes, the Association said, could be described as "critical" and had delayed production of such basic war products as bomber parts, anti-aircraft guns, ships and ship parts, armor plate, machine tools and dies.

Oil Hearing Ends

TULSA, Okla., March 2 (AP)—A long-drawn National Labor Relations Board hearing of C. I. O., charges of unfair labor practices against the Mid-continent Petroleum Corporation ended when examiner Theo R. Bland on Feb. 28 adjourned the hearing which had lasted 33 months and cost approximately $200,000.

C. I. O.'s Oil Workers International Union charged Mid-Continent with failure to bargain collectively. At stake is about $1,860,000 which the union is asking as back wages for men who went on strike Dec. 22, 1938, until the time they were offered reemployment. Some never were put back to work after the strike ended March 21, 1940.

The company denied the charges and disputed the union's right to act as sole bargaining agent for its employees on grounds it did not represent a majority. It defended its right to discharge 250 strikers, accusing them of acts of violence.

Mapping of New World Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 2—Unless the United Nations go beyond the Atlantic Charter and map a new international world order sufficiently progressive to win the conquered and backward peoples of the world, they may lose the war, in the opinion of Dr. Frederick L. Schuman, Professor of Political Science at Williams College.

Professor Schuman, who addressed the Vassar College Political Association conference at its weekend sessions here, sounded the warning that the United States was in real danger of military defeat if if failed to blueprint a world order which it would bring the ideals and security of the "American dream" to the less fortunate nations of the world.

Americans, whose technology and industry have made the world one large neighborhood in which the safety and welfare of all are inseparable, must abandon their provincialism, must stop thinking in terms of 1939 and 1919 and must realize that they are fighting for more than the preservation of the boundaries of the last two decades, Professor Schuman told the educators, government officials and students attending the three-day conference.

The Atlantic Charter was not a sufficient rallying point to win subject and backward peoples, Professor Schuman held, adding that it was up to the United Nations to win the support of the 350,000,000 Europeans under Hitler's domination, the 350,000,000 Asiatics controlled by the Japanese, the 100,000,000 South Americans whose leaders have not yet made up their minds which side to join, and the millions in Africa and India.

"Who is to have the honor and privilege of creating the political framework of world order of the future, we or the Nazis and the Japanese," he asked. "Our enemies know full well that that is the central issue of the war, but we do not."

Other speakers, analyzing America's post-war role especially as related to youth, in the sessions which ended yesterday, held that college students must learn to take a more active part in politics and in the day-to-day life of their communities. College cannot continue on a "business as usual" basis, it was held, but must readjust their curricula to meet world realities.

New York Post Change; Tabloid on Saturdays

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Effective March 7, the New York Post, standard size evening newspaper, will change its format to tabloid for Saturdays only and will increase the price to five cents. The usual three-cent price will continue other days.

In addition to the tabloid size newspaper, there will be 16 pages of color comics and a tabloid size pictorial magazine section.

From Monday to Friday inclusive, the standard size paper will be continued.

Unions Escape U.S. Law Aimed At Racketeers

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today that the Federal Anti-Racketeering Act did not apply to members of a labor union who, the Justice Department alleged, required owners of trucks entering New York City from out of the State to pay a union member to drive and unload the trucks within the City.

Mr. Justice Byrnes delivered the 6 to 1 decision, applying specifically to Local 807 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America and 26 individual members.

"Congress," Mr. Justice Byrnes said, "intended to leave unaffected the ordinary activities of labor unions. . . . The test must therefore be whether the particular activity was among or is akin to labor union activities with which Congress must be taken to have been familiar when this measure was enacted. Accepting payments even where services are refused is such an activity."

Continuing, he said that the tactics of the teamsters were not "the activities of predatory criminal gangs of the Kelly and Dillinger types at which the Act was aimed," but "on the contrary they are among those practices of labor unions which were intended to remain beyond its ban."

Chief Justice Stone was the lone dissenter. Mr. Justice Roberts and Mr. Justice Jackson did not participate.

Leaders Discuss Labor Problems In U. S., Canada

MONTREAL, March 2 (AP)—Government, industrial and labor officials of the United States and Canada yesterday attended a labor conference called by the International Labor Office to consider redistribution of labor in the two countries for the most effective wartime production.

Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell was among those present. An I. L. O. press release quoted one delegate as saying that Great Britain had "fumbled the situation almost fatally but has now achieved more realistic procedures."

The press release quoted other spokesmen as urging the formulation of independent policies for the countries on this side of the Atlantic, using Great Britain as an example rather than as a precedent.

Labor spokesmen sought "waiting pay" for men out of work while conversion of their plants to wartime production was under way, saying that this was necessary to keep skilled hands from wandering to other fields.

Union representatives from both countries were quoted as expressing their "unqualified willingness" to assist in labor training programs.

OCD Raid Wardens Reported Resigned

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Twenty-eight air-raid wardens in the du Pont Circle area which encompasses the building of the Office of Civilian Defense, have resigned, an official said yesterday, because of dissatisfaction with the way OCD is being run and inability to get equipment.

F. Moran McConihe, deputy area warden, who disclosed the resignations, declared "50 per cent of the effort we've spent on this job so far has been wasted. There's a bottleneck somewhere and I'd like to know where it is."

Col. Lemuel L. Bolles, head of Washington OCD, said he had received no official word of the resignations.

"There are a number of men under General MacArthur in the Philippines who are not resigning and who are not getting equipment either," he commented.

McNutt Warns Labor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 2 (AP)—State-Federal jurisdictional disputes as well as labor's must end to prevent a breakdown in basic production, Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, declared here Feb. 28.

Referring to a controversy whether unemployment compensation should be administered by the States or by the Federal Government, Mr. McNutt said in an address here, "The protection of the worker and his family must never be jeopardized by that age-old jurisdictional dispute between the State House and Washington."

"Basic production must not be halted by inter-union rivalry," added Mr. McNutt. "That is true for labor, and it is equally true for Government."

Wanted: Good Name For War 'Nickel'

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 2

What the Nation needs now is a good name for what has been commonly called the nickel.

The second War-Powers Bill passed by the House provides for elimination of nickel from future five-cent pieces so that that metal can be used for necessary war tools. Instead, they will be coined of mixed copper, silver and any other alloy the Director of the Mint decides upon.

Suggested names heard around the capitol included "Sico," "Cosi," and the familiar old "Jit."

U. S. to Hunt Down All Aliens Who Have Failed to Register

By the Associated Press

The United States Immigration and Naturalization Service took on two big jobs today:

One—The apprehension of an estimated 75,000 to 100,000 enemy aliens who failed to apply for certificates of identification; and

Two—The transfer of the Service's central office—with 1,200 employees and millions of pounds of office equipment—from Washington to Philadelphia.

Maj. Lemuel B. Schofield, Director, said his inspectors would join forces immediately with F. B. I. agents and police authorities throughout the country in rounding up the German, Italian and Japanese aliens who had not registered by 9 p. m., EWT, last Saturday, as required by law.

He described the task as the toughest job in the career of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and appealed to patriotic citizens to report persons whom they believe are enemy aliens.

Six hundred six-ton trucks will move the Service's equipment and employees' household goods from the Capital to Philadelphia in what Fred E. Taylor, Manager of the Decentralization Service, described as the "nation's biggest single trucking job."

President Orders Transfers

The transfer—and that of 13 other federal bureaus which will be moved to eastern and the Middle-Western cities—was ordered by the President to make room for war workers in over-crowded Washington.

Meanwhile, on the West Coast, the Army said it was about ready to announce an evacuation program based entirely on military necessity, which Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, Western Defense Commander, explained, "is the sole yardstick by which the Army has selected the military areas from which the exclusion of certain groups will be required.

"Public clamor for evacuation from non-strategic areas and the insistence of local organizations and officials that evacuees not be moved into their communities cannot and will not be heeded, for considerations of national security must come first.

Under a recent order issued by President Roosevelt, the Army is empowered to order the evacuation of aliens and citizens from zones where it considers their presence dangerous.

Some 200,000 enemy aliens, with the Japanese the largest group, are living in California, Oregon and Washington.

"The appropriate agencies of the Federal Government," General DeWitt said, "are engaged in far-reaching preparations to deal with the problem and a study is in progress by these agencies regarding the protection of property, the resettlement and relocation of those who are affected.

To Safeguard Rights

"The completed preparations will include measures designed to safeguard as far as possible property and property rights, to avoid the depressing effect of forced sales, and generally to minimize resulting economic dislocations.

Mike M. Masaoka of San Francisco, National Secretary of the Japanese-American Citizens League, said the League had distributed circulars among West Coast Japanese, alien and native-born, telling them to be prepared for eventual removal from the coast.

A Congressional Committee headed by Representative John H. Tolan (D) of California discovered in telegraphed queries to Governors of 15 States that few of the States would put out the welcome mat for aliens, if the Army should resettle them. The Committee is holding hearings in Seattle on alien evacuation problems.

Mr. Tolan reported that of nine Governors who were in the first group to reply, only Gov. Ralph L. Carr of Colorado expressed full willingness to "aid in solving the Japanese evacuation problem."

Gov. E. P. Carville of Nevada said he thought Nevadans would not object to alien migrations so long as the aliens were under proper supervision, or in concentration camps.

Gov. Sidney P. Osborn of Arizona replied that his State had a Japanese problem of its own, and did not propose to be a dumping ground for coast aliens.

Mexico Clears Air

PACIFIC DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS, Ensenada, Mexico, March 2 (AP)—Both Mexican and American officers declared that unidentified planes which Secretary Stimson said provoked five hours of antiaircraft fire at Los Angeles Wednesday definitely did not operate from any secret enemy bases in Lower California.

Thorough reconnaisance of this rugged peninsula by air, land and sea has accounted for every area from which such craft might have taken off, the officers said. They added that continuous radio reports from all patrols in those areas mentioned no suspicious activity.

Drifting Airmen To See Duty Soon

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 2 (AP)—"Drifted ashore Feb. 19. Doing nicely. Drifted at sea 34 days. Love."

Thus, by radiogram, did Harold E. Dixon of La Mesa, Calif., Navy bomber pilot, advise his wife of his rescue from a South Pacific atoll and his safe arrival at some undesignated base in Western waters.

The Navy Department at Washington previously had announced the discovery of Pilot Dixon and two companions on the pin-point islet to which they had drifted in a rubber life raft after their bombing plane crashed at sea in January.

The Navy cited Mr. Dixon for his resourcefulness in wresting sustenance from the sea. He and his fellow airmen, Anthony J. Pastula of Youngstown, Ohio, and Gene D. Aldrich of Sikeston, Mo., lived for weeks on fish, birds and rainwater.

They will return to duty soon.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

1942 Pilgrim To Be Named By the D. A. R.

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Women's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

Announcement that the Massachusetts Good Citizenship Pilgrim for 1942 will be selected at the March Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Boston, means a memorable trip to Washington for one of the nearly 200 girls competing. The winner will go to the Capital for three days as guest of the National Society, D. A. R.

The State Conference, which will be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, March 18-19, will be attended by about 150 of the girls who are candidates for the Good Citizenship Award. These will be sent to Boston by individual D. A. R. Chapters in their localities. One chapter brings two girls to Boston to spend the entire week, taking them to places of historic interest. Where there are no D. A. R. Chapters in the town or near by, the girls chosen to compete do not come to Boston.

Mrs. William Gregory of South Attleboro is State Chairman of the D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage and in charge of arrangements for the selection of the girl who will represent this State in Washington next month. The girls go at the time of the Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Those who compete for the State award represent high schools in all parts of Massachusetts. Each is chosen by the school faculty from among three elected by her senior classmates. The choice, unlike that for most such awards, is not on the basis of scholarship but of dependability, service, leadership and patriotism—qualities decided by the D. A. R. as essentials for good citizenship.

Under dependability, she must have a record for truthfulness, loyalty and punctuality; under service, for co-operation, courtesy, and consideration for others; under leadership, for personality, self-control, and ability to assume responsibility; and under patriotism, unselfish interest in family, school, community and nation.

There is no requirement that the girl be American-born, however. One of those who placed second in a Massachusetts high school this season was born in Russia and had been educated in France and England before coming to this country after the present World War started. Last year, the Massachusetts Pilgrim was Sophia A. Starzyk, of Ludlow, a girl of Polish background, and the year before, Rose Joanne Meninno, a girl of Italian parentage. In 1939, the winner was M. Olva Bromley of Rockland; in 1938, Josephine M. Keane of Framingham; 1937, Constance Nestle of Amherst, and 1936, Ellen Larson of East Douglas.

Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde was responsible for the National Society's adopting in 1936 the plan of sponsoring the annual Good Citizenship Pilgrimage for girls from every state in the Union. They are taken to Washington, sponsored by the State D. A. R.'s and entertained there for the week-end preceding the opening of the D. A. R. Continental Congress. They are taken to the Capitol, to Mount Vernon and other points of historic interest and have the added advantage of forming friendships with the other girls from distant states, as they all stay together at the same hotel. Sometimes girls who never rode on a train before are among them. Mrs. John Gardner of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, former Rhode Island State Regent, is national chairman of the committee this year and will act as "mother" to the girls during their stay in Washington.

A national club has been formed by those who have made the trip to Washington in other years and, in addition, there are State clubs of those who enter the State competition each year. Sophie Starzyk, by virtue of having been the Massachusetts Pilgrim last year, is President of the State club this season.

Old Glory Club Reviews 'Windswept' on Wednesday

The Old Glory Club will meet Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Edna H. Kellom, 38 Harrison Street, Brookline.

A review of "Windswept," a best-seller by Mary Ellen Chase, will be given by Mrs. Leslie Covington, and refreshments will be served by Mrs. Arthur W. Hurlburt and Mrs. E. M. Thomas.

Harvard Verifies Red Star Discovery

Recent detection of a "remarkably red star"—possibly 100 times as large as the sun—by Professor Jonckheere, French astronomer, has been verified on Harvard photographic plates, Dr. Dorrit Hoffleit, Research Associate at the Harvard Observatory, announced today.

The star is not a nova, or new star, but a variable star of changing brightness which has been discovered through the recent use of plates sensitive to its red color, Dr. Hoffleit said. While invisible to the naked eye, the star has been located by observation to be east and north of the large "Dog Star." It is extremely interesting to natural scientists because of its intensely red hue, which comes from chemical elements within the star.

By a Staff Photographer

Sponsored Competition Among Clubs

Left to right—Mrs. Kenneth Williams, Miss Estelle G. Marsh, Mrs. David Ullstrom, and Mrs. James C. Walker, of the Press and Publicity division of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, who sponsored the two contests for the best press releases of the 1941 club year. Presentation of prizes will be made in May at the annual meeting of the Federation in Swampscott to Mrs. Halford T. Tillson of Worcester and Mrs. Robert A. Walsh of Winthrop, the winners.

Choral Concert at Statler

The Professional Women's Club will present its 11th Annual Choral Group Concert tomorrow evening at 8:15 in the Georgian Room of the Hotel Statler, for the benefit of the Scholarship Fund.

The artists will be Gerard Gustav Haft, Dutch cellist, who has toured Europe with Pavlova, was associated with Bruno Walter in Salzburg, and was awarded the Mozarteum Diploma; and Erwin Bodky, pianist, a pupil of Richard Strauss, who has appeared as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra and is a faculty member at the Longy School of Music.

In the Choral Group are Cecil Beattie, Mabel Benway, Grace Burdick, Grace Campbell, Mary Campbell, Susan Carman, Lucille Covington, Florence Forte, Henrietta Green, Helen Gordon, Marion Johnson, Hazel Lenk, Bertha MacMillan, Helen Mahler, Eva Moore, Marie Murray, Ethel Park, Mildred Reynolds, Mae Robinson, Irene Shannon, Clara Staudenmayer, Lottie Stevens, Mabelle Street, and Norma Turney.

Florence M. Forte is chairman in charge of the event. Erdine Tredennick Oedel will conduct the chorus, and Natalie Blaisdell Weidner will play the accompaniments. In charge of tickets is Mrs. Gordon W. Benway.

Club Institute Musicale

This month's Club Institute of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs Thursday will feature the NYA Orchestra with Arthur Fiedler conducting.

Mrs. Kirby Webster will preside at the program, which will begin at 10:30 a. m. in the auditorium of the Y. W. C. A., Clarendon Street, Boston.

Among the scheduled speakers are Mrs. Nathaniel Smith on "Topics," and Mrs. Max Ulin on the coming International Relations Conference.

David Crockett, Executive Secretary of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, will tell what men and women of different languages are doing through radio station WRUL to spread truth throughout the conquered countries of Europe.

The Defense speakers to be introduced by Mrs. Edgar Tregoning will be Capt. Donna Baer, head of the Women's Division of Civic Defense in Attleboro, and Mrs. Thomas Hunter, President of the Shrewsbury Woman's Club. Mrs. A. Chesley York, a Vice Chairman of War Relief Committee, will speak on the activities of her group. Mrs. Ralph G. Swain will present Mrs. Sherman Whipple, Jr., Defense Chairman of Garden Club Federation, who will speak on "Women and Food Gardens," and Mrs. William F. Leach will discuss General Federation Trips.

In the afternoon from 2:00 to 3:00 o'clock, Mrs. Calpin will conduct a round table discussion on "Changing By-Laws" and "Conducting the Annual Meeting." This lecture will be open to all club members interested.

Nutrition Courses At Junior League

A 30-hour course on the theory of nutrition will be given at the Junior League of Boston, Zero Marlborough Street, Mondays, beginning this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The course will be conducted by Miss Frances Stern and Mrs. Helen Rosenthal of the Boston Dispensary Food Clinic. Red Cross certificates will be awarded for completion of the course.

The course will include a knowledge of substitutes in foods, and adjustment to rationing. The League announces that pupils taking the course "will learn not to fill their garbage cans with greenery which would greatly benefit their soups and stews."

On Wednesday at 3:30 in the afternoon the second in a series of lectures on Boston will be held at the League. At this session Mrs. Johnson O'Connor will discuss education. Members of the League and guests are invited, and provisional members are required to attend.

Public Lectures On French Gothic

French Gothic architecture will be the subject of three public lectures to be given at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts by the Director of the Museum, Dr. George H. Edgell, on March 4, 11 and 18, at 3 p. m. The lectures will be in the main lecture hall and will be illustrated with slides of individual monuments.

Six conferences on "The Conflict of Ideas in Modern Europe" which will be free of charge, but will require enrollment, are announced by the Museum's Division of Instruction. They will occur on Saturday mornings at 11 a. m., beginning on March 7. The lecturer is Dr. Catherine E. Boyd of the Museum staff. After discussing the Renaissance background of modern culture she will trace the parallel evolution of France and England from the 16th through the 19th century, emphasizing the political and social thought and institutions, and their relation to the fine arts.

Christian Science Programs For Tuesday, March 3

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m), Christian Science Program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

State Federation Awards Prizes In Press Contests

Mrs. Halford T. Tillson, of Worcester, was awarded the prize for the best news release, in the contest which has been held for press chairman by the Press and Publicity division of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Tillson is press chairman of the Worcester Woman's Club.

Simultaneously a contest was held which was open to all members of clubs in the Federation for the best article about an outstanding event of the 1941 club year. Mrs. Robert A. Walsh, of Winthrop, won first prize. She is a member of the Winthrop Woman's Club.

The prizes will be presented at the annual meeting of the State Federation in Swampscott in May.

Winners were selected by Mrs. David Ullstrom, eastern Vice-Chairman of the Press and Publicity division of the State Federation, of which division Miss Estelle G. Marsh is Chairman.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Radio Station For Wellesley College Girls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass. — A new long wave radio station at Wellesley College will begin scheduled program broadcasts during the second week in March. Because of the recent emphasis given to the place of women in radio work, the Wellesley College station may become important in national defense through its part in training women to take over radio positions.

The station, plans for which were begun last June, has been set up in Pendleton Hall on the Wellesley College campus. Programs of music, plays, special features, interviews, and current events will be broadcast to the college buildings on the campus on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings from 5 o'clock until 6 o'clock and from 7 o'clock until 8 o'clock.

The first program to be broadcast from the station will be recorded by a major radio station in Boston. Boston radio stations have also offered to send out staff members to talk to the students about technical and productive problems.

Miss Rosamond Wilfley, a Wellesley College senior from St. Louis, Mo., is the chairman of this new experiment. Other students who have helped draw up the plans for the station include: Mary A. Childs of Jackson Heights, N. Y., who is in charge of the script writers; Ruth Nagle of Beverly Hills, Calif., who will direct the dramatics; Virginia Reid of Montclair, N. J., who is the chairman of the Business Board; and Marjorie Wiley of Evanston, Ill., who will watch the technical work.

Greenwood Woman's Club to Hear Talk

The Greenwood Woman's Club will hear Mrs. John H. Kimball give an informal talk on "From My T Wharf Balcony" when it meets Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the vestry of the Greenwood Union Church.

Refreshments will be served by Mrs. Justus Erskine and her committee, Mrs. Herbert Fieldhouse, Mrs. George Fossett, Mrs. J. Thomas Foster, Mrs. Frank Gladwin, Mrs. Arthur Goodridge, Mrs. Frank Harnden, Mrs. Louis Hartley, Mrs. Arthur Heselton, and Mrs. Gordon Gerrish.

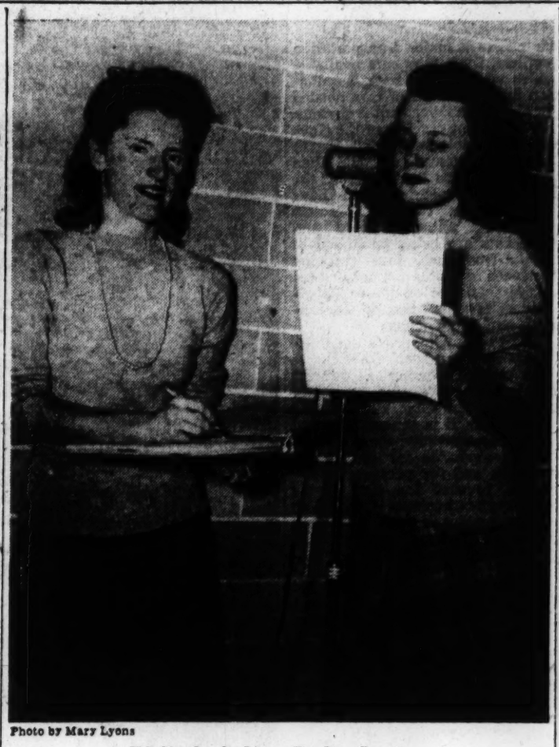


Photo by Mary Lyons

Wellesley's New Radio Station

Barbara Brett, a Wellesley College Senior from Flushing, N. Y., shown here on the left, and Virginia Reid of Montclair, N. J., try out the equipment for the new Wellesley College Long-Wave Radio Station, which will start broadcasting programs during the second week in March.

Maine G.O.P. State Convention Meets in Portland April 1

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 2—J. Fred O'Connell, long-time chairman of the Republican State Committee, has issued notices that the G. O. P. State convention will be called to order at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, April 1 at Portland. The convention will discuss and adopt a declaration of principles and a State platform. In order that no delegates may feel slighted, an opportunity for all delegates and others interested in the welfare and success of the party will receive an opportunity to make suggestions at a public meeting of the committee, Wednesday evening.

To date there seems to be very little for Maine Republicans to become excited about in connection with the State election. There is no indication that Gov. Sumner Sewall will have opposition within the party as a candidate for a second term, this despite the fact there have been recurring reports of displeasure among certain factions of the party. Rather than seek a primary victory over Governor Sewall it has been hinted these groups might lend their support to the "right candidate" should the Democrats nominate him. George W. Lane, Jr., Lewiston banker, has been mentioned in this respect.

United States Senator Wallace H. White apparently will not have any opposition within the party, and with the announcement by Fulton J. Redman, former Portland editor and prominent Democrat, that he will seek the Democratic nomination to oppose Senator White, talk that ex-Governor Brann might be drafted by the Democrats has diminished. It is now indicated that if Mr. Brann is prevailed to run for anything it will be in opposition to the Republican Congressional candidate in the first district.

Only contest within the G. O. P. ranks appears to be lining up in this first district where the present incumbent, James C. Oliver, who has been linked with the isolationist group prior to America's entrance in the war, will be opposed. Robert Hale, Portland attorney, already is campaigning vigorously, and Robinson Verrill, another well-known Portland Republican, may also seek the nomination.

In the third district, Representative Frank Fellows, so far, is unopposed for re-nomination by the Republicans.

In Democratic ranks there has been nothing more than speculation and very little of that with the exception of Mr. Redman's announcement. Most of the conjecture has centered about Mr. Brann, and he has so far remained evasive and noncommittal.

Employment High

Employment conditions in Maine remain good with the general economic condition as reflected through unemployment compensation demands and relief costs reflecting conditions far better than any recent years. Some 5,000 Lewiston and Auburn shoe workers, members of the Lewiston and Auburn Shoe Workers Protective Association, an affiliated union, have been granted their request for 10 per cent wage increases for production employees. The increases, effective March 16, are said to be the first granted this year in New England shoe centers, Brockton excepted. Meanwhile, the Textile Workers Union (C. I. O.) has made demands for a 10 per cent wage increase in Maine mills, based on increased living costs, and no report on this has been made.

Maine Votes

By the Associated Press

Voters of Waterville, Bath, Saco, and Ellsworth and hundreds of Maine towns elect officers today and determine other matters of local government.

Mayoral balloting features the elections in all of the cities except Ellsworth, which has a city manager form of government. However, voters will choose three councilors there.

In the towns, where the Democratic process of government is said to exist in its purest form, town meeting articles range from usual money-raising questions to Civilian Defense matters.

Mayor Paul A. Dundas (D) seeks a fifth term at Waterville against Bryant L. Hopkins (R), a river engineer.

G. O. P. Women Postpone Relief Room Program

Through confusion of dates it has been found necessary to postpone the program planned by the War Relief Work Room of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, which was to have been held this evening at the clubhouse.

The War Relief Work Room Committee expects to hold a program at a later date.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, March 3
12:45 p.m. WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL 6.04mc; 9.70mc or 11.79mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (Beginners).
7:30 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (Advanced).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS 11.87 (25.6m)

4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Today's FM Programs

W43B Boston (44.5mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:00 p. m.—Organist and Trio.
3:45 p. m.—"King Bard Presents."
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Pan-American.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Walter Kidder, baritone.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Art Jarrett's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—Morton Gould's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:30 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Ruby Newman's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel"; Arthur Mann: Recorded.

Today on Short Waves

London—8:15 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—8:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.

London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Sydney—8:25 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ10, 9.59 meg., 31.4 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 3.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Moscow—8:45 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.9 m.

Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—Front Line Family. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 3.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Moscow—10:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.9 m.

London—10:45 p. m.—News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 3.91 meg., 102.9 m.

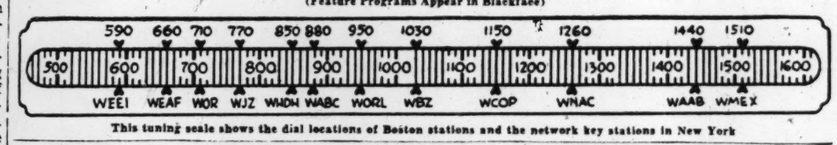
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—"Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes, Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Reveille Roundup	Talk; music	News Service	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News	Musical Clock	"At the Console"	
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; news	"Morning Watch"; talks	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's Va-	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 riety Show; news	Toast; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Curly Fox & Texas Ruby"
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Recordings	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45 Dramatic sketch	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Dramatization	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00 Hymn recital	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	"N. E. Cupboard"	Studio talk
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Myrt and Marge"	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian News; record.	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"	Musical program	"Help Mate"; sketch	"Singing Stringa"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Food Fair	"String Time"	"Road of Life"	Studio speaker	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News commentator	String Quartet
11:15 "Man I Married"	Church in the Wildwood	"Right to Happiness"	Ruth Moss, interviews	Organ; Guest
11:30 Bright Horizons; sk.	Two Men and a Girl	"The Bartons"; sketch	Melody Strings	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Music; talk; K. Ivers	"David Harum"; sketch	Choir Loft	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"; sports
12:15 Big Sister; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Kaleidoscope"; music	Defense; Agriculture pgm	The Town Crier
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	Concert Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; Washington news;	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	Monitor Views the News
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	"Bauhaus Talking"	News Service	I'll Find My Way	Musical Mailbox
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agriculture News	"Musical Roundup"	"Governor Girl"; sk.	Musical Mailbox
1:30 Vic and Sade; sk	Contrasts in Melody	Marjorie Mills; house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Dave Allen, tenor
1:45 "Road of Life"	News	hold talk	H. Arnold's Or.; songs	The Playgoer
2:00 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	"The Victory Program"
2:15 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"The Mystery Man"	Colonial Network Orch	"The Victory Program"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Dance Concert	"Valiant Lady"	School of the Air	Ruth Gervais, songs
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Dance Concert	"Grimm's Daughter"	School of the Air	Five Star News
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:15 News Service	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	"WCAE Airliners"; or.;	Sports and music
3:45 Fed. Women's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	vocalists; News	Sports and music
4:00 Del Castillo, Organ	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports and music
4:15 Musical Camera	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 Musical Camera	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Matinee	"Harper House"; drama
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	News; Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk.	"Pour of Us"; Music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	from Memory Lane	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; dinner concert	Don Pelvere's Orchestra
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Sports Digest; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Red Nichols' Or.; sports	Five Star News; Talk
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns and Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Bea Wain, Songs
7:45 "Second Husband"	Allen; orch.; songs	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	Allen Roth's Orchestra
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue	Ray Block's Orchestra;	"What's My Name"; quiz	"PM" Reporter
8:15 Heir?"; drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue	vocalists; chorus	program	Electric Choir
8:30 Bob Burns; guests;	"Meet Your Navy"; Naval	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordon, Secret	Tony Martin, Songs
8:45 drama; News	Band; chorus; speakers	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	"Romance in Music"
9:00 "We, the People";	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music	"Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Nation	NBC Symphony Concert;	Fibber McGee and	Guy Lombardo's Orch	Variety Hour
9:45 Report to the Nation	Fritz Reiner, Conductor	Molly; guests	"Miss Meade's Children"	Variety Hour
10:00 "Wherever You Are"	NBC Symphony Concert;	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing	Bruins - Toronto Hockey
10:15 Male quartet	Fritz Reiner, Conductor	soloists; orch.; guests	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Game
10:30 Public Affairs	Military Analysis of News	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nel-	Tony Pastor's Orch.	Bruins-Toronto
10:45 News; Sports	"A to Z in Novelty"; Def.	son's Or.; songs; comedy	"Under Western Skies"	Five Star News
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Dance orchestra
11:15 Rideout; Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Dance orchestra
11:30 Navy Relief prgm.	"Music You Want"	"St. Louis Serenade";	Ben Young's Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45 Navy Relief prgm.	"Music You Want"	orchestra; songs	Ben Young's Orchestra	Music; news

Sermons Given On Sunday In Boston Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered in Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Roscoe E. Trueblood, at First Church (Unitarian) in Roxbury:

America is involved in a struggle for the right to be different. It is a struggle to be different from the forces of hate, cruelty, and oppression. Therefore, one of our great dangers is that of succumbing to hatred—of becoming like the very forces we want to defeat.

In China there is an organization of young men dedicated to the defense of their country against the Japanese. One of the rules of this fighting organization is, "There must be no hatred." They declare that hatred blinds an individual; it is an obstacle which he must overcome before he can do his best work.

They are fighting for the right to be different, because they realize that some part of the world must be free from hatred if civilization is going to survive this war.

Let Americans exercise their privilege of being different, and give their effort without the burdens imposed by hatred.

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, at Old South Church (Congregational):

The end of war as an instrument of national policy is, I believe, already in sight, because mankind is, in this particular at least, finally awake to the fact that the other name for evil is nonsense.

The Rev. John U. Harris, at Trinity Church (Episcopal):

By going to church we are not withdrawing into a Maginot line—a defensive act to preserve what is being threatened. We go to church in order to prepare ourselves to press forward in attack.

. . . We have the best and most powerful equipment. All we lack is the vision and the imagination to put our spiritual resources to work in this hour of the world's tragic need.

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, at Second Church (Unitarian) in Boston:

Mankind's urgent need is a vigorous, informed faith to make possible a federated world.

It is frequently asserted we got into this devastating war because we had too much science. The trouble is not that we had too much science: we had too little vital religion.

We acted as though knowledge alone would be enough. So we made of this world one intricate neighborhood, a neighborhood so interdependent that whether or not you buy an automobile tire in Boston depends upon what happens in Sumatra and Java.

We failed to utilize the religious faith which could turn that neighborhood into a practical brotherhood.

Belmont Forum On Nutrition

A Nutrition Conference is to be held in Belmont tomorrow, in the interests of co-operation with the National Nutrition program.

Conducted by the Woman's Division of the Belmont Committee on Public Safety, the Belmont Health Department, and the Belmont Branch of the Red Cross, the conference will extend from 10 a. m., to 4 p. m., meeting in St. Luke's School auditorium.

Keble B. Perine, agent of the Belmont Board of Health, will preside.

Among the topics to be discussed will be "The Family Food Budget," or ho wto get the most for your money by serving low-cost combinations of menus, by Miss Blanche Diamond, consultant in Home Economics in the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare.

The Belmont Red Cross Canteen Unit will serve luncheon. The Belmont Garden Club will conduct round table discussions about "Home Gardens for Better Nutrition," under the leadership of Elbert L. Agnew, agent of the Middlesex County Extension Service, with Mrs. David D. Barnes and Mrs. N. P. Blish assisting.

Other subjects of the day include civilian health, diet, and the psychology of morale.

Metal Ban Hits Fire Departments

Fire bells and the glittering metal parts of fire engines, so familiar to New England's fire-fighting units, today were added to the list of products banned from production until after the war, according to instructions received from Washington at the Boston headquarters of the Office for Emergency Management.

The new order, however, does not ban at this time the use of sirens, horns and exhaust whistles. Production of the fire bells and metal parts was ordered to cease in a general instruction affecting aluminum, copper, nickel, chromium, tin, zinc, steel, and other synthetic materials.

In addition, the order prohibits manufacturers from beginning or completing hereafter any self-propelled fire apparatus, except to fill defense orders, according to the OEM.

Bay State C. I. O. in Convention at Worcester Pledged to Back War to the Limit

Requirement of Citizenship For Officials Fails to Pass

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 2—The major issue of backing the war to the limit was enthusiastically voted by the Massachusetts convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations yesterday—and then the C. I. O. stubbed its toe on several of the minor points.

That is the way the C. I. O.'s wartime session looked today to convention observers. To the public outside it looked worse.

Reports of the convention played up its refusal to require at least first citizenship papers of State C. I. O. officers, plus endorsement of a plea for pardon of Earl Browder, Communist chief now in prison for falsifying a passport.

On both these actions, the C. I. O. appeared to many of its members to have slipped. Communist influence seemed apparent. If citizenship was required, such figures as Harry Bridges, West Coast C. I. O. leader, tried twice for being a Communist, would be hit.

But the Communist element in the Massachusetts C. I. O. is in fact a decided minority, as was demonstrated last year by a semi-cleanup of the Communists in State and Boston office.

Strong Feeling

There was a strong feeling in yesterday's convention that all State officers should be Americans or on they way there. The stand of the biggest C. I. O. union in Massachusetts was cited. The Lynn local of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, with 20,000 members in the General Electric plants, demands that every officer be a citizen.

This rule has been in force two years and covers more than 300 officers.

However, there are no dominant racial groups in the G. E. union. Possibly the resolution would have been killed regardless of the Communists, because of the racial concentrations in other unions and the novelty of the issue.

The alien question is regarded by immigration authorities as serious in Massachusetts, though it has not yet come to the surface here as in some other localities.

It seemed unfortunate that the Browder resolution could not have been shelved as more in keeping with majority sentiment. But this was a "unity" convention. Last year the Communists were against the war, this year they championed it. The anti-alien move could have been much better handled. Largely as a result, the achievements of the convention were overshadowed.

Different Complexion

The C. I. O. in Massachusetts has generally proved itself something of a different complexion than various C. I. O. units in the Middle and Far West. In common with New England labor in general, the C. I. O. here, on the whole, seems steadier.

Here are some of the constructive things that the convention did:

Unanimously passed resolution to settle all disputes by mediation and arbitration.

Urged all local unions to set up active production committees to co-operate with management to insure maximum production.

Volunteered co-operation in training of workers, especially women, and in reduction of scrap and waste, also, in guarding against sabotage.

Called on C. I. O. members to contribute an hour's pay monthly to American and Allied War Relief Fund. Pledged all-out production in full support of winning the war.

Urged "utmost aid to our stanch allies, England, the Soviet Union, China, and the Netherlands."

In climax, pledged "in the words of the Declaration of Independence, 'our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor'" to the winning of the war.

Joseph A. Salerno was re-elected President, Salvatore Camelio First Vice-President, and Francis F. Carmichael Legislative Agent. New officers named included J. William Belanger of Webster, Secretary; Leo Morrissey of Lynn, Treasurer; and George Markham of Boston, Assistant Legislative Agent.

Dubinsky Seeks Strike End

David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, flew here from New York today to try to settle the rainwear strike, which has made more than 2,000 workers idle for nearly two weeks.

Mr. Dubinsky was accompanied by Elias Reisberg, a Vice-President of the union and Director of its Cotton Dress and Miscellaneous Trades Department.

The two union officials will confer this afternoon with spokesmen of the employers' group, the New England Rainwear Manufacturers Association.

The local union hopes that Mr. Dubinsky and Mr. Reisberg will be able to work a way out, as the dispute has reached a deadlock.

The big issue is wages, the union asking an advance and the employers being willing to arbitrate only to a degree.

This is the center of the rainwear industry of the country. A substantial percentage of the production consists of raincoats for the Government.

Forests Open for Free Wood

To help alleviate threatened fuel shortage in Massachusetts, the 72 state forests are being thrown open to restricted wood cutting, Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation, announced today.

Notification of the move was sent to Harris A. Reynolds, Director of Fuel Wood Production for the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. The Committee encourages householders to lay in a supply of fuel wood, if they can make use of it for heating purposes.

Upon application to the State Department of Conservation, citizens may cut their own wood on State Forests under the direction of the forest supervisor in charge.

One dollar a cord will be charged for the wood.

Commissioner Kenney pointed out that there are 175,000 acres of State Forest land in Massachusetts. In the area hit hard by the 1938 hurricane, he added, there are thousands of cords of wood still lying on the ground, creating a fire hazard.

This wood, he said, can be readily harvested by persons living in the locality.

Never before in the 27-year history of state forests in the Bay State has general cutting been allowed in this fashion, it was pointed out.

In the early 1930's, some few small forests were thrown open to relieve the unemployment situation.

Massachusetts has supervised State Forest areas since 1915, but most of the forests date since 1920.

Wood at one dollar a cord is a bargain. Prices, cut and delivered, hover today near $16 a cord.

Galvin Sworn In Markets Post

Willaim J. Galvin of Charlestown, former President of the Boston City Council, today was sworn in at City Hall as Superintendent of Markets at a salary of $4,000 a year.

The appointment of Mr. Galvin, who succeeds Samuel R. Goodwin, appointed four years ago by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, was announced by the Mayor late Saturday.

Also joining the City service today was former Fire Commissioner Edward F. McLaughlin of Jamaica Plain who was appointed to a newly originated $5,000 job as secretary in the Mayor's office to handle liaison with the Federal Government.

Mr. Galvin, long a supporter of Mayor Tobin, was narrowly defeated in his battle for re-election to the Council last November. Political observers attributed this defeat to Mr Galvin's espousal of the Tobin cause in a district where former Mayor James M. Curley, Mr. Tobin's opponent, was strong.

Mr. McLaughlin, in former years a supporter of Mr. Curley, and Fire Commissioner in a Curley Administration, joined the Tobin camp in last autumn's municipal campaign. Mayor Tobin explained, in connection with this appointment, that there are an increasing number of financial problems with the Federal Government requiring almost constant attention.

Mayor Tobin was in Washington today in connection with his effort to persuade Government agencies moving out of Washington to select Boston as their headquarters.

Average Wage Sets Bay State Record

A new high in the average wage paid in the manufacturing plants of Massachusetts was set last month when the average climbed to $32.52, it was reported today at the State Department of Labor and Industries.

Such an average has never before been reached in the history of the Commonwealth. It grew by $7.45 during the past year.

The total amount paid in wages in manufacturing in January jumped 44.3 per cent over a year ago, though the number of wage earners mounted only 14 per cent.

All of Squire Force Join in Bond Deductions

The pay roll deduction plan for purchase of United States Defense bonds has been agreed to by every employee of John P. Squire Company, numbering nearly 1,400, it is announced by Manager J. G. Kennedy. Employee purchases during the next 12 months will total more than $132,000.

James Dean

James Dean, who passed on yesterday at his home in Brookline, Mass., was a former President of the Boston Stock Exchange. He had been chairman of the Board of the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company for 28 years and treasurer of Wellesley College for 17 years. He was a director of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. A graduate of Harvard, Mr. Dean was varsity baseball captain and an editor of the Crimson during his college years.

By a Staff Photographer

Shown at N. E. Antiques Exposition

Miss Frances Stone of Weymouth, holding the reproduction of the Imperial State Crown, which is worn by the King of England on State occasions. This is one of the many replicas of $30,000,000 worth of English Crown Jewels brought over especially for exhibition at the show. Miss Stone is standing beside the Coronation Throne Chair. The Imperial State Crown, studded with many thousands of precious jems, contains the Black Princess Ruby, and the Star of Africa, a portion of the famous Cullinan diamond, said to be the largest diamond ever found, and which weighs 315 karats.

Replicas of Crown Jewels On Display at Antiques Show

Brightened with sparkling replicas of $30,000,000 worth of English crown jewels and the Coronation Throne Chair, the New England Antiques Exposition drew throngs of admiring spectators today as it opened its annual four-day show at the Copley Plaza.

Brought over from London by Charles L. Wright of Cambridge on the Queen Mary, the exhibition on this occasion, the jeweled crowns of the Yorks, the Tudors, the Stuarts, and the present King and Queen of England occupied a place of honor in the midst of the early American antiques displayed by over 60 of the most distinguished collectors in the East.

Admission proceeds of the show this year will be turned over to Bundles for America and Bundles for Britain, which was represented at the Exposition by a special booth under the direction of Mrs. Ralph Emerson, President of the organization.

The crown jewel exhibition includes the Imperial State Crown, said to be "the most valuable crown in the world," and containing 2,783 diamonds, 277 pearls, 18 sapphires, 11 emeralds and 5 rubies. It is valued at more than $500,000 dollars, and its original, with the other royal jewelry is usually kept under guard in the Tower of London. These have been removed, however, to a secret hiding place for the duration of the war.

The Coronation Throne Chair, which is a replica of the original and made from wood over 300 years old, is always kept in London for use in case the original chair is not available. The copy is exact in every detail, even to the initial carvings on the back and the Stone of Scone which is said to groan when the chair is occupied by the royal heir, but to remain discreetly quiet when the throne is occupied by a usurper.

Booths of the antiques exhibitors are attractively stocked with many rare and valuable pieces, including furniture, silver, glass, jewelry, paintings and rugs.

An early Rennaissance tapestry, about 1650, from the collection of Mrs. Genevieve Garvin Brady of New York, is on display at one booth which also exhibits a prized Isphan rug of the sixteenth century, something rarely seen outside of a Museum, it is said.

Many of the exhibits date back to historic wars of America, among them cannons from the War of 1812 and a Russian samovar, used by the Russian Army in the first World War.

Plans Studied To Get More Sugar for N. E.

Convoys for sugar ships or a safer routing by inland waterways from Florida may provide the solution to New England's sugar shortage.

This is the word brought back today from Washington by Richard C. Cooke, President of the Smaller Business Association of New England, after numerous conferences with officials of the War Production Board on the sugar problem.

Lack of ships for sugar rather than sugar for the ships has been the cause of the present shortage in the Eastern States, according to Mr. Cooke's government informants, and a solution to the shipping problem, which it is hoped is on the way, may make it possible to do away with rationing of that product after April, he was told.

March and April will be the hardest months, the War Production Board anticipates, and after that it is hoped that an improved plan for sugar shipments to New England and other Eastern states will paint quite another picture and a brighter one.

With Washington still retaining control of sugar distribution as a safeguard, Mr. Cooke was told that there was definitely a prospect that industrial sugar users might be allotted up to 85-90 per cent of their regular sugar orders, and that consumers might not be rationed at all.

As to the shipping situation, Mr. Cooke reported that the Maritime Commission will not give its permission or single ships with sugar to proceed up the coast unprotected. Therefore, it is necessary to work out either a convoy system, or have the ships routed by inland waterways from Florida.

Bay State Salvage Of Old Tin Cans Not Yet Called For

The State Salvage Committee today advised Massachusetts housewives not to begin saving tin cans for industrial use. In contradiction to a story published in Boston newspapers yesterday, under a New York dateline, there is no need to save tin cans yet, John I. Taylor, Executive Secretary of the Salvage Committee, stated.

He explained that in New York, New Jersey and Pittsburgh, Pa., detinning equipment has been set up and housewives are being asked to save old cans on an experimental basis. Although the New York story was published in Massachusetts, no facilities for reducing old cans have so far been established here.

If housewives wish, on their own initiative, to start saving tin cans—which the State Committee may later want—they should:

1. Completely scald, washing out all food contents.
2. Remove labels.
3. Cut the ends out and flatten the can.

If any housewife is sufficiently enterprising to collect a ton of such metal, Mr. Taylor said he can sell it for $10, but it is f. o. b. New York.

Bay State Towns Holding Elections

More than 100 Bay State towns are holding local elections today, and in several dozen communities, old-style New England Town Meetings will thresh out pressing civic issues.

In Greater Boston, the following localities are among the 102 in which elections are scheduled: Arlington, Bedford, Belmont, Braintree, Bridgewater, Canton, Dedham, Dover, Hull, Lexington, Natick, Reading, Wakefield, Watertown, Wellesley, Winchester, and Winthrop.

By a Staff Photographer

Would-Be Air Stewardesses

Current shortage of trained nurses to serve as air-line stewardesses has brought about a change in regulations permitting college-trained girls to act in this capacity. Among the 250 or more applicants interviewed at the Hotel Statler today were (left to right) Elizabeth Clark of Brighton, Mass., Amelia Campbell of Kennebunkport, Maine, and Margaret Flood of Malden, Mass. Seated, and interviewing the applicants is Senior Stewardess Ruth Anderson, of American Airlines. Standing back of her is Dudley Rice, Superintendent of Passenger Service of the same company.

Council O. K. Seen for Pay Rise For City Workers—Tax Bulge

Unanimous approval by the Boston City Council of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's proposal to give $1,500,000 in wartime pay increases to Boston City employees was forecast today in City Hall circles.

The Mayor's proposal, which provides for raises "during the limited period of the war emergency" is to go to the Council next Monday. Political observers today looked for similar action from the Boston School Committee. Although Alexander Sullivan, Business Manager for the schools, declined to make any estimate of what a similar pay increase would cost the schools, an independent authoritative source estimated it would cost about $320,000 a year.

Togeter these increases would add around $1.15 or $1.20 a year to the Boston tax rate, already at about $40 a thousand of valuation. For 1942 Mayor Tobin is granting the raises to City and county employees for an 11-month period, retroactive to Feb. 1.

The Mayor's schedule of increases is the same adopted by the Commonwealth. It provides increases of $150 a year for all employees receiving less than $1,580 up to a maximum of that figure; and an increase of $100 to all employees receiving from $1,581 to $2,480 up to a maximum of the latter figure. No increases are scheduled for employees receiving more than $2,480.

With salaries for firemen and police patrolmen ranging from $1,600 to a maximum of $2,100, the plan includes the largest categories of City employees. The budget department estimates it will effect 11,877 City employees and 789 county employees.

Governor Holds M.D.C. Blackout

In response to a practice air raid alarm set off personally by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, the more than 800 employees in the Metropolitan District Commission Building and 100 students from an adjoining school of Simmons College participated in an air raid test today.

Within a minute or two after the alarm the employees and students gathered on the third, fourth, and fifth floors of the nine-story M. D. C. building. Windows in each office were opened and blackout shutters in the quarters of the M. D. C. police on the first floor were closed.

The alarm was sounded at 11:55 a. m., and the all-clear signal was sounded soon after noon.

"The preparations seem to be well understood and satisfactorily carried out," Governor Saltonstall said after a quick inspection in which he was accompanied by Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the M. D. C.; Nelson Curtis, Mr. Hultman's secretary, and John Bottomley, Secretary to the Governor.

Cost of Living Continues to Rise

The cost of living in Massachusetts has jumped 11.8 per cent since February, 1941, the State Division on the Necessaries of Life reported today.

The combined cost of living index figure for February, 1942, was 153.8 compared to 137.5 a year ago. The Division also reported that the February figure represents an increase of 13 per cent over November, 1939.

At the same time the division reported that the February index figure was 2.75 per cent over January.

"In the food section of the budget prices of milk and bread remained the same; butter and eggs declined, and all other items increased in price over the previous month," the Division stated. "The combined meat index rose 1.6 per cent and the combined food, except meat, index rose 3.6 per cent over the previous month. . . .

"The clothing section of the budget increased 2.5 per cent over the previous month. All items increased in price in both men's and women's clothing. A survey was made of rentals in the various cities and it was found that the average increase for Massachusetts as a whole was 5 per cent."

Police Search For Holdup Men

A widespread search by Boston police was under way this afternoon for two men who shortly before noon held up a truck owned by Gentle's Baking Co., of Mattapan, and relieved the occupants of a bag containing $6,489.

The money, contained in a Boston bag, represented week-end receipts of the company and was being taken to a Hyde Park bank.

The holdup occurred at the corner of Mildred Avenue and Babson Street, Mattapan, not far from the baking company's plant. As the truck, occupied by Harmon Grogan of Pearl Street, Cambridge, supervisor of trucking for the company, and William Geegan of Newton, driver, swung onto Babson Street, a car pulled in front of it forcing the driver to stop. A man holding a revolver stepped out of the car, announced "this is a stickup," seized the bag, and fled in the automobile driven by an accomplice.

Bay State Population

. . . About 3,000,000 of Massachusetts' 4,316,721 population, says the Massachusetts Planning Board, live within 30 miles of the State House, an area comprising 150 cities and towns. . . . In the City of Boston are located one fourth of the State's manufacturing plants, one-half of the wholesale business establishments, one-third of the business telephones and 20 per cent of the assessed property value of the state.

U. S. Prepares To Prosecute Boston Aliens

Federal authorities in Boston today prepared for prosecution of an estimated 9,000 enemy aliens who failed to register for identification between Feb. 9 and Feb. 28.

Approximately 26,000 aliens in Boston complied with the law, John W. Gleavy, Acting Postmaster in the Boston postal district, said as his clerks completed their counts.

Meanwhile, the number of aliens in Boston who should have complied with the law and did not was growing. Reckoned at 3,000 as the period for registration closed Saturday at midnight, the total was up to 5,000 this morning and still climbing.

Boston has about 31,000 enemy aliens within its boundaries according to figures of the Immigration and Naturalization division of the Department of Justice, Mr. Gleavy said. However, he added that this figure may be short by 4,000 or 5,000.

The entire registration is now out of his hands, the Postmaster stated. "The list will be sent to the authorities in Washington as soon as mail carriers in this district complete the delivery of certificates to the aliens," he went on. After that, it will be up to the Department of Justice, he said.

Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney for Massachusetts, asserted last week that prosecution for the aliens would be "vigorous."

Enemy aliens—those of German, Italian, or Japanese nationality—arrested for violating the law will be brought before the Massachusetts Enemy Alien Board to show why they should not be interned for the duration.

Although enemy aliens on the West Coast, mostly Japanese, have been ordered to evacuate to inland internment centers, protection of East Coast shores from "fifth column" activities, is expected to depend on establishment of zones from which aliens will be barred. For instance, no aliens will be allowed beyond Atlantic Avenue, the borderline of Boston's waterfront, it is believed.

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are expected to begin immediately to list defense plants and other sectors where the presence of enemy aliens would not be appreciated.

1,084 Alien Cases

Disposal of 1,984 enemy alien cases throughout the United States since Jan. 1 was announced today by Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney for Massachusetts.

Breakdown of the figures released by Mr. Brandon disclosed that the Alien Enemy Hearing Board in the various States have released 215 o fthose reported to them for consideration; paroled 421, and interned 448.

Further statistics disclosed that 255 Germans, 37 Italians, and 156 Japanese have been interned.

The action of the Boards has followed inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and prosecution of the cases by the United States Attorney's offices.

No separate breakdown of the figures for Massachusetts or New England has as yet been prepared.

New Auto Stamps At $1.67 Each Are Put on Sale in N. E.

Postoffices in New England and the rest of the nation today began selling $1.67 instead of $2.09 Federal automobile use tax stickers.

Legally, the $1.67 stamps were intended for automobiles and trucks which were not "used" last month. The amount is a proportionate share of the $5 annual tax.

Actually, thousands of motorists who merely neglected to buy $2.09 stickers in January and February are expected to buy $1.67 stamps this month with no questions asked. The $2.09 stamps, however, will still be available at Federal Internal Revenue offices.

More than 28,000,000 motorists bought the $2.09 stamps, the Treasury announced. Original estimates were that 32,000,000 car or truck owners would be required to buy them.

In Massachusetts, approximately 900,000 of the State's 1,100,000 automobile owners purchased $2.09 stickers last month. A rush of many of the remaining 200,000 owners was reported today in many post offices. A factor in the rush was the enforcement drive by State and Federal agents over the week end.

STOP MOTHS STEUBENIZE!
Odorless. Five year guarantee against moth damage. Call Steubenizing Service of New England, 251 Harvard Street, Brookline. ASPinwall 5874.

All in the Day's Patriotic Work

By a Staff Photographer

Women's Defense Corps Launches Newspaper

Surrounded by part of her editorial staff, Maj. Margaret McSweeney of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps (seated in center) looks over galley proofs of the Corps' newspaper, The Communiqué, which makes its debut tomorrow. Plans for waging their "Keep Mum" campaign will be announced through its columns, according to Col. Natalie Hays Hammond, chief of the Corps. Seated beside Major McSweeney are Lieut. Bernice Rowan (left) and Lieut. Florence Weiss (right). Standing, left to right: Lieut. Esther Blacklock, Lieut. Ruth Epstein, Lieut. Sandra Broderick, Private Gladys Loomis, Lieut. Cora E. Morse, and Lieut. Rubylee Mottram.

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Russian Drive Nears Key To Nazi Transport Center

By the Associated Press

Monday, March 2

Soviet troops which have ringed the 16th German Army are within sight of Staraya Russa, keystone city of all Nazi communications on the northwestern front below Leningrad, according to Moscow dispatches. Premature reports had stated that the Russians had already reached this city. Ninety thousand German troops are said to be trapped in and around the city.

A continuing Soviet drive to break Leningrad's siege lines developed, while other Soviet columns moved toward Smolensk on the central front and toward Dniepropetrovsk in the south.

Southern fighting broke out with both sides hurling planes, tanks and artillery at each other as signs of spring appeared. Operations were hampered however by rain and melting snow which turned the battlefield into a vast quagmire.

Soviet advices said the Germans had brought up the 257th and 85th Infantry Divisions to help stem the Soviet tide but that Soviet airmen killed many of the Nazis before they even got near the front lines.

The Russian advance, aimed at Smolensk, continued in the face of determined German resistance. In some sectors the Germans have launched fierce counterattacks supported by tanks, the Moscow radio said.

The Russians were mostly silent about fighting in the vital Crimean Peninsula that juts into the Black Sea, and the only news came from the German High Command which claimed the destruction of 4,000 Red troops and 66 tanks in the Kerch Peninsula while admitting that the Reich's troops were fighting only on the defensive everywhere on the vast front.

Soviet Air Strength

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—Hundreds of 12-gun Hurricanes, finest fighters to come off Britain's assembly lines, are being flown daily on Russia's front against Germany—and by Russian airmen—returning RAF men said yesterday.

Having completed its two-fold task of instruction in the use of the Hurricanes and helping check the German drive against Murmansk, in the far north, the entire RAF wing of two squadrons which had been sent to the Soviet Union, has returned home.

No further explanation of the homecoming was given in the Air Ministry's announcement although it suggested that the Russians now are self-sufficient in air fighting personnel.

"You have to hand it to the Russians," said one of the arrivals. "They certainly learn fast."

One RAF squadron had destroyed 13 German planes with the loss of only one pilot and one plane. The other did not lose a single Russian bomber during the many times it escorted raiding parties. Altogether, 15 German planes were shot down by the RAF in Russia.

One RAF Wing Commander who saw active service on the Russian front predicted the Soviet Air Force would hold up against whatever spring offensive Germany's air squadrons might muster.

The commander, H. G. N. Ramsbotham-Isherwood, declared also that the organization of the Red Air Force, its equipment, tactics and, especially, its morale are "sound and substantial."

Berlin Radiocasts Attack on Britain By Indian Leftist

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—The German Radio was heard yesterday brodcasting what was represented as an appeal from Subhas Chandra Bose, Left-Wing Indian political leader, long regarded as an Axis sympathizer, for support from his countrymen, in fighing against Great Britain.

Without disclosing his whereabouts, the German Radio gave this statement as coming from Mr. Bose:

"British imperialism is the eternal enemy of India with whom no peace or compromise is possible. Therefore all enemies of British imperialism are natural allies of India.

"On this crossroad of world history we shall fight against British imperialism until India is master of her own history. In this fight we shall wholeheartedly support all of those fighting against Britain. The power of uprising has struck for India."

[Mr. Bose, former head of the Left Wing of Mohandas K. Gandhi's All-India Congress Party, was last reported in November, 1941, as having "gone over to the enemy" and possibly then in Rome or Berlin. A statement made at the Indian Council of State meeting said it was possible that Mr. Bose had signed a pact with the Axis in preparation for an invasion of India.

Mr. Bose originaly disappeared in January, 1941, and his whereabouts has been kept secret since.]

Australia Finding Drink Control Need

MELBOURNE, Australia, March 2 (AP)—Government officials expressed belief today that some form of liquor control had become necessary in the interest of national security, but said they would seek the voluntary cooperation of dealers before adopting more stringent measures.

These sources said dealers would be asked to prevent abuses by refusing to sell large quantities of liquor to individual customers and by limiting bottle sales.

If this is not effective, they declared, it may be necessary to limit the hours during which liquor may be purchased in hotels, and to curtail bottle sales.

Private Can Flout Officer On Question of Marriage

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—An Army private now needs only the girl's consent to marry. War Department officials said Feb. 28 that a new regulation abolished a long standing requirement that he obtain the consent of his superior officer.

Another new ruling authorized enlistment or re-enlistment of men with dependents provided they sign a statement that their dependents have sufficient means of support.

War Unites City and Country in Russia

Hitler's invasion does speedily what Stalin has tried for years to accomplish.

By John Evans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., March 2—When Hitler made his great strategic mistake of striking at Russia he accomplished for Joseph Stalin at one stroke what Stalin himself had been unable to do in years of intensive effort. He unified the town and country populations of the Soviet Union and assured the Red Army of the fullest possible co-operation from Russian agriculture.

Putting Soviet agriculture on a war footing was a lengthy task commenced years ago, but not long enough ago to have been accomplished when the threat of invasion finally materialized.

Technically, the countryside was not in the ideal state of mobilized preparedness called for by Stalin in 1938. Even where it was technically prepared for the discipline prevailing in factories, the political factor was insufficient so that with the exception of the tractor mechanics and other technical personnel the rural population remained free from the discipline exerted in the towns.

This "backwardness" was also apparent in the direct influence of the Communist Party which, judged by membership returns, was far less in the countryside than in the towns.

Hitler's Plans Go Astray

This lingering opposition between town and countryside was one of the chief circumstances that encouraged Hitler to pit himself against the incalculable forces of Bolshevik Russia. It was this hoped for ally in the Russian farmer that he first antagonized by his sudden attack on the very thing which the Soviet farmers prize above all abstract ideals—Russian land—hence the problems confronting the Soviet Government in the countryside in the last eight months of the war are almost entirely technical and the political departments which have been reintroduced are much more organizational bodies than were their predecessors in the years of collectivization.

These technical problems, however, are serious enough. The Soviet Union had an enormous number of tractors and other farm machines when war broke out, but only a small number of the gas generator type are independent of oil supplies.

More Horses Needed

The number of horses has been steadily recovering from the depletions of 1932 and 1933 but not enough to cover the needs of the field army and agriculture. As a result of these deficiences, complicated by a shortage of manpower and innumerable other essentials, the Soviet farmers are facing the hardest spring sowing of their history.

While they are breaking in cows and bulls to harness, Michael I. Kalinin, chairman of the Presidium, tells them that "the collective farm is a factory of grain. The collective farm that works badly and does not fulfill its obligations toward the state is committing the crime of helping the enemy."

Whatever construction can be placed on these stern words, the spirit of total effort is widely astir in the Russian countryside and the prospects of the coming season have not yet troubled authorities to the extent of reducing bread rations.

It must also be remembered that the use of tractors will be almost normal in many districts due to the proximity of oil supplies and the availability of trained labor increased by obligatory tractor driving courses in the senior classes of the rural secondary schools.

Wide World

Russian Farmers Return

These pictures show collective farmers who have returned to the site of their homes retaken by the Russian armies in their winter drive against the Germans. Moscow says the homes of these farmers were burned by the Germans as they fell back before the Russian advance.

Farm Sentences

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., March 2 (AP)—Two chairmen of collective farms in the Volga District were given capital sentences in the Kuibyshev Provincial Court yesterday for criminal neglect in letting their grain rot.

Both failed to deliver their quotas of state grain.

One named Lysenko was accused of letting 87 tons of wheat and 150 tons of corn rot, and of sowing 1,200 acres with rotten seed. Two assistants were sentenced to prison.

The second chairman, Vilyaev, was accused of leaving a large amount of unharvested wheat under the snow and organizing a group which stole 21 bags of wheat. Three assistants were sent to prison.

Labor Whip in Commons And Treasury Aid Quits

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—Sir Charles Edwards, Chief Labor Whip and Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, has resigned, it was announced at Prime Minister Churchill's residence today.

Sir Charles had been the Party Whip for 10 years, a Member of Parliament since 1918. He became Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury in May, 1940.

College Recruiting Consultant Group

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Appointment of seven educators as curriculum policy consultants in connection with a program to recruit 80,000 men a year in the nation's colleges has been announced by the Navy Department.

The members of the consultant group, who met for the first time in Washington Saturday, were: Robert L. Stearns, President of the University of Colorado; Raymont A. Kent, President of the University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.; Dean C. A. Dell of Princeton University; Prof. E. D. Smith, Yale University; the Rev. E. V. Stanford, President of Villanova College; Frank L. Bowles, of Columbia University, and Earl McGrath, University of Buffalo.

The Navy said additional members of the group might be appointed in the future.

Under the recruiting program applicants will be accepted from freshman and sophomore years in college as apprentice seamen and be permitted to continue in college at their own expense, taking pre-induction naval training curricula in an inactive status until completion of the equivalent of two academic years.

500 Dutch Arrested By Nazis in Reprisal For Bombing Attack

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—German authorities have arrested 500 civilians in Amersfoort, The Netherlands, in reprisal for bombing attacks against occupation troops, Aneta, the Dutch news agency, reported.

The bombs also were alleged to have been planted in homes of Dutch Nazis, Aneta said.

At the same time a number of professors at Amsterdam University were arrested on undisclosed charges but presumably because they were charged with being connected with renewed outbursts of anti-Nazi activity in The Netherlands. Those arrested included Professors Noetink, Romein and Heringa of the law, economics and medicine faculties.

Aneta said preachers in many Netherlands churches still dare offer prayers that "the invaders be expelled."

Russian Religion Defined by Cripps

By the Associated Press

London, March 2

Sir Stafford Cripps told the Anglo-Soviet Youth Friendship Alliance yesterday that Russia has "a seven-day-a-week religion based on idealism and not a one-day-a-week one."

The world has to reckon with Soviet youth "whose direct and vital interest in their country" is behind Soviet enthusiasm and successes, said the new Lord Privy Seal, former Ambassador to Moscow.

"They feel they are on the right road to a better future. Today those great qualities that have been born in the young people have come to the rescue of the whole world."

British Consider Wage Deductions Until After War

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—British Treasury experts were reported today studying a plan to extend to civilian war workers the system of deducting 6d. daily from the pay of each man in the fighting services to be paid after the war.

Experts were said to favor the plan particularly as a means of stabilizing wages, thus avoiding inflation and arresting production declines.

The Daily Mail said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, now was in a stronger position than before to seek stabilization of wages because "the cost of living has been practically stabilized at about 30 per cent above the 1939 figure since last summer. . . . At the same time, wages have increased to 26 per cent above the prewar level."

Football Trick Helped Drifter

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 2 (AP)—Capt. R. H. Cairns of the torpedoed British tanker La Carriere, who was picked up alone by the United States Navy Feb. 28 after having been given up for lost, disclosed that he had kept alive while floating amid wreckage for 80 hours in Caribbean waters by employing an old football trick.

Rescued in his fourth day without food and water, Cairns said he remembered from his old football days the "trick to keep chewing something to prevent thirst.

"I chewed all the buttons off my jacket," he said, "and it helped.

Fourteen of the crew of 39 are still missing.

Kimmel-Short Trial May Be After the War

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Major General Walter C. Short and Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel were ordered Feb. 28 to stand trial by courts-martial on the charge of "dereliction of duty" for failing to take proper safeguards against a surprise Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Until the trials are held, possibly after the war, the former Army and Navy commanders of the Hawaiian defenses were permitted to retire to civil life on the regulation retired pay of $6,000 a year for officers of their rank.

The decision that they should face trial was announced in brief, almost identical statements by Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary Knox of the Navy, which bore the approval of President Roosevelt.

The statement that the trials would be delayed "until such time as the public interest and safety would permit" suggested no early airing was likely, under war conditions.

Applications for voluntary retirement filed by Admiral Kimmel and General Short three weeks ago, after they had been relieved of their commands, were accepted "without condonation of any offense or prejudice to any future disciplinary action."

The charge of "dereliction of duty" was made by the Roberts Inquiry Commission and preparations for the court trials were ordered on the basis of the findings of the group headed by Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts of the Supreme Court.

General Short and Admiral Kimmel will stand trial separately before different groups of judges, officials assumed, although much of the evidence presumably will be identical. By regulations, they must be tried by their peers—from five to 13 active or retired officers of at least equal rank.

The detailed specifications of the formal charges to be filed are to be drafted in the meantime by the Judge Advocate General Departments of the Army and Navy. "Dereliction of Duty" was described as a general term which might cover many specific allegations.

The brief announcements of the Army and Navy decisions left unanswered whether the trials would be public along with many other questions aside from the matter of the actual dates.

General courts martial are empowered to fix sentences which by precedent are more severe in wartime than in peace. Their sentences are subject to review by the President as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces.

In the celebrated case of Brig. Gen. William Mitchell of the Air Corps, a military court's sentence of suspension from command and loss of pay for five years was commuted by President Coolidge to loss of half pay.

General Short returned to his home in Oklahoma City, Okla., after being relieved from his command by the President on Dec. 21, two weeks after the Pearl Harbor attack. The home of Admiral Kimmel, also returned from Hawaii, is at Henderson, Ky.

Proposed New Taxes Affect All Classes In South Africa

CAPE TOWN, March 2 (CP)—New taxation affecting all classes has been announced in the South African budget presented to Parliament by Finance Minister J. F. Hofmeyr.

The budget doubled the customs duty on films, provided an increase of six cents a gallon on gasoline and increased taxation on pipe tobacco.

There was a slight increase in the special levy on gold mines, new trades profits taxes and a special levy in addition to the existing excess profits duty.

The budget also introduced a flat-rate levy besides an addition to the regular income tax rates, starting at a lower income level than formerly, and gave details of a compulsory saving scheme under which money will be invested in Union loan certificates repayable in six years.

Mr. Hofmeyr, reviewing the Union's financial position, said he felt no fear concerning the position of the gold standard but warned the people against the false nature of wartime prosperity.

Visit of King Boris To Berlin Expected

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, March 2

King Boris of Bulgaria is expected to visit Berlin soon to discuss the part Bulgaria is to play in German plans for the spring, sources close to the Wilhelmstrasse report.

These informants said that this likely would be the next step in a series of important conferences under way for weeks among Axis leaders.

It was recalled that the Rumanian Chief-of-State, Marshall Ion Antonescu, visited Berlin recently and that German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Italian Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano and Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm von Keitel, Chief of the High Command of German armed forces, engaged in talks in Budapest.

Marshal von Keitel now is at Bratislava conferring with Slovak officials and the Hungarian Chief of Staff is in Sofia.

Wholesale Attack on Convoy Made Known by Survivors

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, March 2 (AP)—A tale of wholesale attack by a pack of U-boats striking suddenly in the night far at sea has been brought here by survivors of a convoy which lost at least four of its merchant ships in mid-Atlantic.

Rescued seamen, 111 men from the four vessels, were brought to port yesterday. Their accounts, indicating that the westward plodding convoy may have been tailed by submarines for days, put as high as nine the number of merchantmen torpedoed. The sinkings occurred more than a week ago.

Some of the survivors, the crews of three tankers and one freighter, were picked up by a United States warship.

How many of the other torpedoed ships went down and how many men were lost was not disclosed.

Survivors from one ship, of whose crew 38 men are missing, said the vessel was struck at 3 a. m. and sank before a boat could be lowered. The 39-man crew of another ship arrived intact, rescued after several hours in three lifeboats on the dark, tossing Atlantic.

One seaman said seven vessels were torpedoed on the night of the attack more than a week ago and that two more were hit the next morning: another said the attack went on for three days; a third reported that sounding devices detected five U-boats in the raid.

"There were plenty of torpedoes that missed their mark," said one seaman.

"They let loose almost enough to sink the British Navy."

High praise came from several men for the rescue work of a fast British coastal ship in the convoy. One man described its work as "one of the most heroic acts of the merchant marine in this war."

"It was marvelous," said another, victim of his fourth torpedoing, "the way the coaster came within a couple of hundred yards of our ship . . . she was there a few minutes after the fourth torpedo hit us."

One group of 42, mostly from Belfast, reached port without injury after a torpedo struck their ship and sank it within an hour and a half. They got off in three lifeboats and were picked up 20 minutes later.

A group of 19 men reported two submarines had attacked the convoy. Of the four ships definitely reported sunk, theirs was the only one not a tanker.

One survivor said he believed six ships in the same convoy were torpedoed, but that three made port safely.

Ship Survives Hit

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, March 2 (AP)—Surviving a torpedo hit inflicted by an Axis submarine off Venezuela, the Panamanian tanker Antiope made the long run down the South American coast unassisted and has arrived in port here with an important oil cargo.

Informed sources said the ship was struck by a torpedo shortly after leaving the port of La Cruz, Venezuela, but that none aboard was injured. However, the damage resulted in the lost of the oil stored in one hold.

[Lloyd's Register of Shipping lists a Panamanian freighter Antiope of 4,046 gross tons, 354 feet long and 50 feet at the beam, formerly United States-registered as the Polarine owned by the Polarine Fisheries with San Francisco as home port. It was built in 1919.]

Windows Rattle

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 2 (AP)—Muffled explosions several miles at sea caused beachfront hotel windows to rattle last night.

Residents of Longport, seven miles south of here, said they saw smoke through the dim haze of night, police said, while two "dull explosions" were heard at 10:05 p. m. several hours before five louder blasts were reported along the area.

Police Chief Earl Butcher said two radio car patrolmen heard the later explosions while on beachfront duty.

New Destroyer 'Hits' Enemy On Its Second Night Out

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—A brand new United States destroyer recently met and almost certainly dealt successfully with an enemy submarine within 48 hours of the time her trim prow first sliced through the cold North Atlantic, the Third Naval District disclosed today.

Details of the encounter, based upon the official record of the new vessel and the observations of a public relations officer temporarily assigned to her, were made public by authorization of Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, Commandant of the Third Naval District and Commander of the Eastern Sea Frontier.

The destroyer, with a new crew, steamed out of a northern port recently before her last coat of gray war paint was dry.

Launched only last September, she had never had any test runs and even her guns had never been tried. Many of her crew were inexperienced at sea. But all had been drilled thoroughly ashore in the duties of their respective stations.

Heavy going was encountered as soon as the new destroyer struck open sea.

Shortly before 10 o'clock on the second night out came that ominous order—"Sound General Quarters."

Men at the destroyer's listening post had reported—"Submarine submerged bearing 160, Sir."

Then began a real test for the new ship. The submarine used every trick to escape. But the destroyer was not outmaneuvered, rapidly changing course until gaining the desired position from which she dropped depth bombs.

Explosions under water shook the destroyer from keel to rigging.

Then, over the rough seas where the bombs had been dropped there emerged a tell-tale patch of oil. Almost positive proof she had gone to the bottom.

In the absence of incontrovertible proof, however, the captain listed it only as "a probable sinking."

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British Air-Borne Troops Invade German-Held French Coast

Parachutists, aided by sea-borne infantry, in morning raid, wreck German radio post.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 2—The successful raid by parachutists upon Nazi-occupied territory in Northern France means that the British have tested ground for the opening of a new offensive and another front, within the admitted limitations of their overtaxed marine resources and their undeveloped air-borne Army.

The parachutists, aided by sea-borne infantry, destroyed a German radio detector post at Bruneval, 12 miles north of Le Havre, and wiped out a strong defensive garrison early on the morning of Feb. 28. The raiding parties succeeded in returning to England with only slight losses.

Now that the British Army has belatedly started to grow wings, this specialized type of combined operation puts the whole length of the Nazi-occupied continental coast under constant threat of attack, while the Allies attend to matters in other theaters of the war and build up in Britain an expeditionary force of really decisive proportions and hitting power with all the big reserves in men and material needed to liberate conquered countries and carry the war into Germany.

Air-Borne Units

The media they can efficiently exploit right now are the newly formed air-borne military units which can be dropped in adequate strength to attack objectives not too far inland and then make way to the beach, specially trained infantry landed from barges to cover the retreat, air escort to take parachutists across, and light naval forces to bring them back and carry their supports both ways.

In itself Saturday's raid may be a small success to offset against even the smallest of Axis conquests. But its implications are considerable for six reasons. These are:

1. Because the British can repeat the operation in many places whenever conditions are favorable, and the Germans knowing this must therefore strengthen their coastal zone garrisons as a whole or take the chance of losing keypoints one by one.

Strengthener of Morale

2. That a sustained offensive policy even within the narrow limits of such raids is a great strengthener of allied morale.

3. Because such raids may sting the Nazis to reprisals along the same lines and this would put right up on their toes the Canadian troops here eager for action, British troops equally restless, the 2,000,000 Home Guards, the Civil Defense services, and all those who have been given important antiparachutest duties to do in event of invasion but are constantly tempted to relax and become extremely bored because the enemy continues to leave them untested.

4. Because the raids can be made of progressive size and significance if the Germans fail to protect adequately the coast line running all way from Norway to Spain, and the way can then be paved for opening up a large bridgehead for a full-scale invasion at the right time.

5. Because protecting this vast vulnerable area is a proposition calculated to make the German High Command withdraw troops from other zones just when they are massing for new spring offensives, meaning in particular Russia, North Africa, and the Middle East.

6. That repeated British raids, coupled with long-range strategic bombing program to which the RAF is adhering despite trenchant criticism, will have greater propaganda value on the Nazi home front than the darkest threats of Allied action unaccompanied by evidence to show that they can really carry them out.

More remarkable than Saturday's operation itself was the satisfactory manner in which it was carried out.

Cry of the Seaforths

An eyewitness account by a correspondent for the Exchange Telegraph said the turning point in the raid came when a Sergeant of the Seaforth Highlanders led a charge.

The locator station had been destroyed, but the Germans still held the beach. Each passing minute increased the danger to the parachute troops and to the light British naval craft offshore.

"Then above the noise of the firing," the correspondent who accompanied the raiders wrote, "could be heard the shouts of the Seaforth—'Cabar Feidh'—which is Gaelic for 'antlers of the deep,' and which indicated that one party of 'chutists which had been dropped a little off the mark had joined up with the main force and was now in action.

"Inside of 10 minutes," the reporter quoted Capt. John Ross, second in command, as saying, "the beach was in our hands."

The entire operation, moreover, went according to plan in the face of strong enemy opposition. This opposition, the government pointed out, was not unexpected "in view of the known value to the enemy of this particular radio location station."

This extract from the joint statement of the Admiralty, the War Office, and the Air Ministry contrasts with the German description of "a weak coastal defense position."

It emphasizes the potential significance of these small combined operations in which the British specialize, operations for which the British have been latterly training selected personnel.

Associated Press Radiophoto: Associated Press

British Engaged in Invasion War

Sailors aboard a British ship (above) wave to parachute troops in small landing craft as the latter sped back across the Channel after raiding the German radio station at Bruneval, near Le Havre, France. Center left—A mass practice jump. Center middle—Wing Commander P. C. Pickard, hero of British war film, "Target for Tonight," led the low-flying pilots in the raid. Center right—Equipment includes a Bren gun and crash helmet. Below—A contingent of the parachute troops shown marching to a waiting RAF transport plane in their training for coastal raid.

Air Ferrying Record 100 P. C. Except In 'Hudsons' Divisions

LONDON, March 2 (CP)—John G. McConnell of Montreal, Public Relations Officer of the Atlantic Ferry Command of the Royal Air Force, said Feb. 27 that the organization has a 100 per cent record in the delivery of "Catalinas" and "Liberators" to Britain, and has lost only "in the neighborhood of one per cent" of the "Hudsons" flown.

In an interview with Empire correspondents, Mr. McConnell said United States pilots still outnumbered Canadians in the ferry service but that Commonwealth air training plan graduates are now bringing planes to Britain and the proportion of Dominions men in the service will increase as more and more of these crews are used.

So far there has been no proof of enemy attempts to interfere with the service, the Montrealer added.

Model for Nazi Troops: General Model Promoted

BERLIN (From German radiocasts) March 2 (AP)—General Model, commander of a German armored regiment on the Eastern Front, was promoted today to field marshal, second class, by Adolf Hitler. He was recently decorated for bravery.

'Leaks' on Two Raids Explored by British

By the Associated Press

London, March 2

British authorities are trying to find the leak through which advance information of the British raid on the French Coast reached British civilians.

A columnist in the Daily Sketch reported the raid "was being talked about in the West End of London Thursday night, more than 24 hours before it happened."

Previously London has had advanced knowledge of Commando raids on Norway and the arrival of United States troops in northern Ireland.

Cripps Names Close Friend Principal Aid

OTTAWA, March 2 (CP)—The friendship which developed at Oxford University between a Rhodes Scholar and a brilliant English lawyer has led to appointment of Graham Spry, young Canadian businessman, as personal assistant to Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and leader in the British House of Commons.

His former colleagues in the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation Party, of which he was one of the founders, expressed pleasure that Mr. Spry had been given a post of high responsibility by the man he has known for many years.

Mr. Spry became acquainted with Sir Stafford when he was a member of the Oxford Union at Oxford University, at a time when David Lewis of Ottawa, now C. C. F. National Secretary, was union president. The Canadians, both Rhodes scholars, were the founders of a C. C. F. club at the university.

Sir Stafford was active in the British labor movement and was interested in the viewpoint and the development of the C. C. F. in Canada. He became a counsellor and friend of the C. C. F. and one result of this friendship later was that Mr. Spry organized two Dominion tours undertaken by Sir Stafford.

A native of St. Thomas, Ontario, Mr. Spry is a graduate of the University of Manitoba. He worked on the London Daily Express after attending Oxford, spent a year in the League of Nations office at Geneva and later, after returning to Canada, was Secretary of the Association of Canadian Clubs.

He was an unsuccessful C. C. F. candidate for election to the House of Commons in 1935, running in the Toronto riding of Broadview. He went to England in 1938 as an oil company official, and while in London continued writing on various subjects and made radiocasts over the British Broadcasting Corporation stations, some of which were heard in Canada.

Mr. Spry's wife, who was born in South Africa, is at present a member of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board economic staff at Ottawa. They have one son.

M. J. Coldwell, acting C. C. F. House leader, said Sir Stafford had been "a good friend" of the C. C. F. movement and had a wide understanding of Canadian problems.

Mr. Spry will hold his new post as an unpaid Government appointee. His duties will be concerned with War Cabinet rather than Parliamentary business.

British Warships For Greek Navy

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—Premier Emmanuel Tsouderos of the Greek Government in Exile disclosed yesterday that the British Government had assigned a number of new warships to the Greek Navy which will be manned by young Greeks now serving in the merchant marine.

He announced a general conscription plan for all Greeks of military age throughout the world in a speech at memorial services for Greek seamen.

U. S. Troops Under Nazi Fire Get to Posts in Record Time

Wide World-Associated Press

ORANJESTAD, Aruba, Netherlands West Indies—United States troops, arriving on the isles of Aruba and Curacao to co-operate with the Dutch in defense of the oil-important Netherlands West Indies, have undergone fire—and stood up to it in the best American tradition.

These youngsters — National Guardsmen, selectees and regulars —were not even completely unpacked when German submarines stood off Aruba, torpedoing tankers and hurling shells inland at oil refinery installations and tank farms. But they were at duty stations in record time.

The unexpected attack—first on Aruba and first on Western Hemisphere soil—came in the middle of the night, followed immediately by a complete blackout, yet caught none unaware.

On the Alert

Young Americans, just moved from home surroundings to advanced outposts in a foreign land, were on the alert. Young U. S. airmen sped their planes into the air. Young antiaircraft gunners watched eagerly for action in their zone. Young ground troops waited, anxious for action, for any sign of enemy land invasion.

Other young Americans assigned to camp duties, were dressed, armed and ready for movement to combat stations in a handful of minutes.

Important Task

The U-boat attack sputtered and failed as United States bombers counter-attacked, but veteran officers had been given opportunity to learn that bookkeepers, clerks, farmers, salesmen and soda-jerkers —newly incorporated in Uncle Sam's fast-growing army—were soldiers with a fighting spirit.

And that is well for the Allies, for these young Americans and their Dutch compatriots, the latter fighting for their homeland, have a truly important task—protection of the vast oil industry on the tiny islands of Aruba and Curacao.

Aruba, only 14 miles long and seven miles wide at its broadest, is the home of two large refineries, one of them proclaimed the world's largest. Rows of storage tanks make a checker-board of great stretches of land.

Curacao, 200 square miles of coral-topped land, is the home of oil works about equally large and extensive.

These oil refineries receive millions of barrels of crude from near-by Venezuelean fields via small lake tankers, refine it into high-test gasoline for fighting planes and into other fuel components, and ship it out via sea-going tankers.

The oil refining process must be kept going if the Allies' war effort is to be kept moving smoothly.

The youthful United States soldiers have brought much to the Netherlands West Indies in addition to fighting attributes—especially fine spirit.

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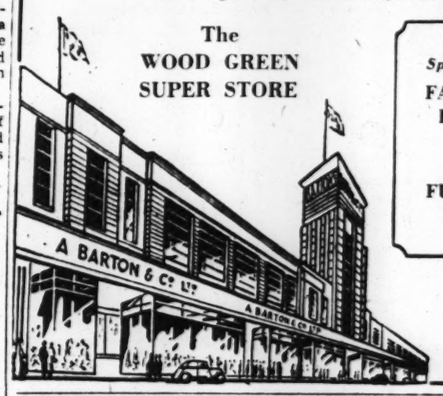

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The Christian Science Monitor

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N. Y. Starts Saving Tin Cans Now and Other Areas Later

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—The tin supply has become so tight in the United States that housewives may soon be asked by their local defense councils to begin salvaging old tin cans.

Until the fall of Singapore, experts were disagreed as to the wisdom of trying to recover tin from all cans, normally thrown on the rubbish heap. Last fall a committee of the National Academy of Sciences reported to OPM that 12,000 tons of tin could be salvaged from used cans annually, but said the process was not profitable commercially.

Tin can collection will begin in New York this month and is slated to spread to other sections as rapidly as detinning plants can be put into operation.

In New York collections will be made by the Department of Sanitation only of cans that housewives have properly prepared. Here are the instructions given:

"Both ends of the can should be removed—an ordinary household opener does this effectively. Clean the can thoroughly with hot water, removing labels. To conserve shipping space, flatten the can by stepping or pressing on its middle, but be sure that approximately a quarter of an inch space remains between the can walls to permit the swish of detinning solution through it at the plant.

"Place all three pieces of metal—the can, the top and bottom—in a box reserved for this purpose only."

The United States is the largest user of tin in the world. It is estimated by the International Tin Research and Development Council that the canning industry in this country uses about 25 per cent of the total world output of tin plate. The cessation of tin supplies from Malaya plus increased demands for cans to feed the armies and civilians of the United Nations has made a serious problem.

Germany, even in peace times, has long recovered tin from cans on a nationwide scale. Even the British sent scrap to Germany. No product packaged in tin or plate is today sold in Germany unless the empty containers are returned.

Army camps are a large potential source of tin salvage. The tin salvage experiment was preceded by imposition of WPB restrictions on the use of cans for food and other consumer goods. Hams, coffee, beer, baked beans and dog food are among food items for which the WPB has banned tin cans.

German-Americans Pledge Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Representatives of 60 German-American organizations today had pledged support to a drive to ferret out Axis agents in their midst and help destroy remnants of the Nazi Ideology in groups which have not yet pledged full support to the American war effort.

Simultaneously, Dr. Kurt Rosenfeld, formerly German Minister of Justice, told the delegates at Webster Hall here yesterday that Nazi agents and sympathizers were still working to undermine the loyalty of Americans of German birth and ancestry. He produced a handful of letters in reply to the invitations sent out by the German-American Emergency Conference, one of which had been defaced and the words written across the back. "Persons like you ought to be shot before a firing squad." Another declared, "Only bums will attend your meeting."

"The dissolution of the German-American Bund should not deceive us into believing that the 20,000 members of the Bund gave up their activities," Dr. Rosenfeld added.

Meanwhile a message to American workers, from Col. Roy M. Hones, supervisor of the Eastern Procurement District of the Army Air Corps, warned that "trouble-raising traitors" were seeking to slow up vital war production by telling gullible workers stories about how they were being exploited by employers who were making huge profits.

Norwegians Arrested For Raids by British

STOCKHOLM, March 2 (AP)—Oslo dispatches said 148 prominent Norwegians, including 88 former Army officers and friends of King Haakon, had been sent to work camps behind the Russian front in reprisal for British raids on the Norwegian Coast.

More Precious Than Rubies Are These Oscars

Associated Press

Gary Cooper
Winner of Motion Picture Academy's award as best screen actor for 1941.

Joan Fontaine
Winner of Motion Picture Academy's award as best screen actress for 1941.

Mary Astor
Winner of Motion Picture Academy's award as best supporting screen actress for 1941.

Donald Crisp
Winner of Motion Picture Academy's award as best supporting screen actor for 1941.

New Grant of War Powers Wins Approval of House

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—The second war powers bill, vesting vast emergency authority in the hands of Federal agencies and the President, was passed Feb. 28 by the House little changed from the form originally advocated by the Administration.

The action came on voice vote as the climax to four days of heated debate.

As finally passed and sent back to the Senate for concurrent action on comparatively minor amendments, the measure contained a controversial provision giving Federal Reserve Banks limited authority to purchase Government obligations directly from the Treasury. Under present statutes, they must be purchased on the open market.

Among the provisions of the measures was one, swiftly adopted, to provide free postage for those in the armed forces.

Long-Heated Debate

The final hours of the debate—longest and one of the most acrimonious in the House since this country entered the war—brought new and bitter protests against wrapping up varied and controversial legislation in a single omnibus bill.

Opposition on that ground brought rejection of two of the provisions. They would have:

Waived age, educational and residential requirements for aliens seeking United States' citizenship provided they serve honorably with the Nation's armed forces during the present war. The vote for elimination was 138 to 68.

Provided compensation for civilian defense workers, such as air raid wardens, who suffer injuries while on duty.

Against both sections was leveled the contention that they should be handled as separate pieces of legislation. Representative Starnes (D) of Aalbama argued that this was not the time to let down citizenship safeguards.

Industry Protected

The House tacked on one clause, by vote of 91 to 77, to protect industrialists whose machinery is requisitioned for war work. The amendment would require the government to pay the owner an amount at least equal to the difference in the plant's valuation before and after the requisition.

Chairman Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky of the Military Committee sought unsuccessfully to strike out the entire section dealing with requisitioning powers but lost by a vote of 91 to 86.

Exemption of Draft Board members from the Hatch Act was ordered on motion of Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York, who said inclusion of these officers under the act implied distrust. Such officials, he told the House, are "not job holders in the ordinary sense of the word," and no instances of political discrimination have been reported or would be reported.

What Bill Contains

As passed by the House, the bill contained these 13 emergency Provisions:

Gives the Interstate Commerce Commission the same emergency powers over motor carriers it now exercises over railroads.

Extends the Government's power to acquire real as well as personal property for emergency use.

Provides penalties for violations of priorities orders.

Authorizes Federal Reserve Banks to purchase Government obligations directly from the Treasury.

Permits the waiver of navigation and marine inspection laws in emergency cases.

Removes from the requisitioning law the prohibition against taking machinery or equipment in actual use and necessary for the operation of a business.

Excludes certain parttime officers and employees of the Government serving in the war effort from the Hatch Act.

Permits the assignment of CCC workers as guards for war industries, utilities and natural resources.

Provides free postage for the armed forces at home or abroad.

Allows the Treasury Department to accept gifts made on condition they be used for a particular purpose.

Permits minting of 5-cents pieces from silver and copper in order to save nickel for war tools.

Gives the Government power to inspect plants and audit the books of war contractors and subcontractors.

Permits the Commerce Department to furnish previously confidential census information to other departments for private use in evaluating war resources.

California Farm Labor War Seen Threatening Entire U. S.

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—A national agricultural labor problem is emerging from the industrialized fields and orchards of California, the Senate Civil Liberties Committee warned Congress today.

It forecast that the typical American farm family and hired hand soon would find themselves in the same position as California's migrant workers.

The predictions came in a general introduction to the committee's report on a 28-day investigation of alleged violation of the rights of free speech and rights of labor in California. Nine other sections of the report will be filed later.

"Employment relations in California's industrialized agriculture have been left in the unfettered control of employers' groups and associations," Senators Robert M. La Follette (Pro) of Wisconsin and Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah said. "The results are almost beyond belief.

"Unemployment, underemployment, disorganized and haphazard migrancy, lack of adequate wages or annual income, bad housing, insufficient education, little medical care, the great public burden of relief, the denial of civil liberties, riots, strife, corruption, are all part and parcel of this autocratic system of labor relations that has for decades dominated California's agricultural industry."

The Committee on Education and Labor warned that similar conditions might be spread throughout agricultural America unless measures were advanced for "economic relief and rehabilitation and for the reorganization of the labor market" in industrialized agriculture.

"The security and prosperity of the independent farm operator, who with his family and an occasional hired man works his own land, is passing," the report continued. "His future is dark and, except for the few who may become large commercial farm operators depending upon hired wage labor, the path of the farmer is likely to lead to the role of landless farm laborer or share tenant, with a precarious footing on the land."

The Committee found that "belligerent associations" of employers were more active than elsewhere in the country and "played an astonishingly aggressive and open role."

Dies Committee Faces Fight In House for Continuance

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—The House this week will decide the stormy question of whether to continue the Dies Committee for another year with an additional appropriation of $100,000.

Both sides are martialed for the fray with the prospect that Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas will not lack a majority in the House which has so far never failed him. The Senate and White House have no part in authorizing the Committee. This Committee has been operating since 1938 and has thus far spent $385,000. Every year has been turbulent.

Both sides are lined up for the battle. As a preliminary blast Mr. Dies last week issued a "yellow paper" detailing the work of Japanese espionage and imperialistic ambitions. This follows the tactics of last year when the Committee, just before its appropriation ran out issued a similar summary, directed against German spies and "fifth column" activities.

The Dies material corroborates and largely duplicates studies made by the F. B. I. A large part of the present report is a reprint of the 15-year-old "Memorial" of Chauvinist Premier Tanaka outlining a policy of Japanese imperialist expansion, and dated 1927. Critics of the Dies Committee charge that much of its material is similarly retrospective. Committee supporters, however, point to the revelations of Communist influence and control brought out in connections with dozens of present-day organizations, marked under innocent-sounding names.

Still One-Man Committee

It is in this field that the Dies Committee had concentrated its efforts. Although Mr. Dies has mentioned plans to investigate the Ku Klux Klan, and once or twice has actually summoned native Fascist groups to the stand, like George E. Deatherage, the real center of attack has always been left-wing groups.

The Dies Group has always been a one-man committee. In an effort to broaden its viewpoint, two liberals were included some years back, Jerry Voorhis (D), of California, and Joseph E. Casey (D), of Massachusetts, but Mr. Dies has remained in easy control with the support of Representative Joe Starnes (D), of Alabama, Harry P. Beam (D), of Illinois, Noah M. Mason (R), of Illinois, and J. Parnell Thomas (R), of New Jersey. Mr. Dies also promised not to make statements without prior approval of the Committee, but this has proved meaningless since the public thinks of Mr. Dies as the Committee. Thus only a few weeks ago Mr. Dies repeated his frequently-made assertion that the Administration is filled with Communists.

"The reason (for the President's veto of the alien registration bill) is obvious," Mr. Dies told Chesly Manly of the Chicago Tribune last month. "Such registration would expose thousands of Communists who are holding key positions in the Government."

See Danger to Morale

Reiteration of such charge is attacked by Mr. Dies' opponents as being particularly dangerous to national morale in time of war. Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communcations Commission recently confirmed the fact that Mr. Dies is the American most frequently and approvingly quoted by Axis propaganda broadcasts.

FBI investigation of a list of 1,100 alleged "Communists" in Government employ submitted by Mr. Dies, showed them to be compiled from mailing and membership lists of some 15 organizations which Mr. Dies asserts to be "Communist-Fronts." His reasoning is that since the organizations are allegedly tinged with Communism the individual belonging to them, or on their mailing lists, must be subversive also.

Unfortunately, this line of reasoning, ingenious though it is, has drawbacks. Representative Richard N. Wigglesworth (R) of Massachusetts placed reliance on the Dies lists, and on Feb. 6 inserted in the Congressional Record two tables of alleged "subversive" federal workers. On Feb. 26, Mr. Wigglesworth was forced to report to the House that one "George Saunders" included in his list as "an OCD worker," was actually George P. Saunders who turns out to be an official of the Americanization Committee of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco; and that one "Mary Johnson," asserted by Mr. Dies to have been a subversive on the F. C. C., is really another Mary Johnson, and that the F. C. C. Mary Johnson has "never seen the publications to which it was reported she had contributed and comes from a family of high standing in the South."

No libel laws apply to privileged congressional matter and innocent workers pilloried by Mr. Dies have no legal recourse.

Danger in Comparisons

Failure to distinguish between real and hearsay evidence has been the chief criticisms of the Dies Committee. The weakness of the method used is illustrated in a study just made by Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Massachusetts. Mr. Eliot prepared and inserted in the Record on Feb. 27 a table of names prepared in exactly the same manner as the Wigglesworth-Dies table, of alleged "subversives." The same so-called "Communist-Front" organizations were used. But lo, the Eliot list includes Vice-President Wallace, Charles E. Hughes, Mr. Justice Robert H. Jackson, Thomas E. Dewey, Frank E. Gannett, Carter Glass, Senator McNary, Al Smith, dozens of prominent clergymen, Protestant and Catholic, and the Presidents of the following colleges, to name only a few—University of North Carolina, Bennington, Rollins Carleton, Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, Clark, Chicago Theological Seminary, Mount Holyoke, Colorado, Smith, Northwestern, Chicago, Stanford, Bryn Mawr, Illinois, Yale, University of Newark and Colby.

Former Chief Justice Hughes, for example, was a sponsor of the "Marian Anderson Citizens' Committee," which Mr. Dies calls a "Communist Front." Frank Gannett was a member of "The American Committee for Nonparticipation in Japanese Aggression," branded by Mr. Dies as a "front." Mr. Eliot points out that the same scanty reasoning which includes the federal employees' group listed as "un-American" covers also the list of prominent citizens whose loyalty can not be questioned.

Canada Plans Financing Of Most War Auxiliaries

OTTAWA, March 2 (AP)—The Canadian Government announces it will use public treasury funds to finance the auxiliary war services of the Canadian Legion, the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and the Navy League for Canada.

War Services Minister J. T. Thorson, who made the announcement, said that the Canadian Red Cross, which is planning a late spring campaign for funds, would continue to be financed by public subscription.

Dr. Irving Maurer

BELOIT, Wis., March 2 (AP)—Dr. Irving Maurer, who passed on here Feb. 28, was President of Beloit College and former pastor of the Northampton, Mass., Congregational Church which Calvin Coolidge attended.

Dr. Maurer was born at Garnaville, Iowa, and was graduated from Beloit College in 1904. He received his Master's Degree at Yale Divinity School.

In 1907 he became pastor of the West End Congregational Church of Bridgeport, Conn. Subsequently, he served the Congregational Church at Utica, N. Y., then President Coolidge's church in Northampton, and later the First Congregational Church of Columbus, Ohio. He left Columbus to become Beloit College President in 1924.

He was President of the National Conference of Church Related Colleges. He was a former President of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. He held honorary degrees from Wooster, Carleton, Oberlin, and Colorado Colleges.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Toronto (Fourth Church): Massey Hall, Victoria and Shuter Streets, 3:15 p. m., March 8.

England

Essex

Colchester: Co-operative Hall, Victoria Place, Eld Lane, 3 p. m., April 5.

Lancashire

Eccles: Regent Picture House, Regent Street, 3 p. m., March 29.

Middlesex

Hendon: Church Building, Brent Green, N. W. 4, 7 p. m., April 11.

Northumberland

Newcastle-on-Tyne (Second Church): The City Hall, Northumberland Road, 3 p. m., April 5.

Shropshire

Shrewsbury: Church Edifice, Town Walls, 3 p. m., April 12.

Westmorland

Kendal: Town Hall, 3 p. m., April 12.

United States

Arkansas

Fort Smith: Senior High School, North Twenty-third and B Streets, 3 p. m., March 8.

Texarkana: Arkansas Municipal Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 8.

California

Berkeley (Second Church): Church Edifice, 1521 Spruce Street, 8 p. m., March 10. Radiocast Station KRE, 1400 kilocycles.

Costa Mesa (auspices First Church, Laguna Beach): Newport Harbor Union High School, Fifteenth and Irvine Streets, 3 p. m., March 8. (Note change of place.)

Downey: First Presbyterian Church, 700 North Downey Avenue, 8 p. m., March 9.

Fullerton: Fullerton Union High School Auditorium, Chapman Avenue at Harvard, 8 p. m., March 8.

La Canada: La Canada Thursday Club, 4440 Woodleigh Lane, 8 p. m., March 9.

Lindsay: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 12.

Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 13.

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., March 10.

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., March 12.

Los Angeles (auspices Twenty-seventh Church): Thirteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., March 13.

Los Gatos: Los Gatos High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 8.

Napa: Napa Union High School, 3 p. m., March 8.

Oakland (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 1330 Lakeshore Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 9.

Orange: Orange Union High School Auditorium, North Glassell Street at Palm, 3 p. m., March 8. (Note change in place.)

Pasadena (Second Church): Pasadena Civic Auditorium, Green Street at Garfield Avenue, 8 p. m., March 10.

Pomona: High School and Junior College Auditorium, 650 East Holt Avenue, 3 p. m., March 8.

San Bernardino: Church Edifice, 736 E Street, 8 p. m., March 10.

Turlock: H. S. Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 10.

Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, Brooks Avenue and Main Street, 8 p. m., March 9.

Connecticut

Greenwich: High School Auditorium, Field Point Road, 8:15 p. m., March 14.

District of Columbia

Washington (Third Church): Church Edifice, Thirteenth and L Streets, N. W., 8 p. m., March 17. Radiocast Station WINX, 1340 kilocycles. (Note change of date.)

Florida

De Land: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 12.

Pensacola: Pensacola High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 12.

Tallahassee: Church Edifice, Call and Adams Streets, 8:15 a. m., March 13. Radiocast Station WTAL, 1340 kilocycles.

Georgia

Macon: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 10.

Illinois

Centralia: Centralia Township High School Auditorium, East Third Street, 8 p. m., March 9.

Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, Wrightwood and Pine Grove Avenues, 8 p. m., March 13.

Chicago (Sixth Church): Fenger High School Auditorium, One Hundred and Twelfth and Wallace Streets, 8 p. m., March 10.

Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 10.

Marshall: Methodist Church, 3 p. m., March 8.

Indiana

Evansville: Bosse High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 9.

Kansas

Dodge City: Church Edifice, 1101 Second Avenue, 8 p. m., March 12.

McPherson: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., March 13.

Wichita (Second Church): Wichita High School East, 8 p. m., March 12.

Maryland

Annapolis: Annapolis High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., March 8.

Massachusetts

Danvers: Masonic Temple, High Street, 8 p. m., March 13.

Michigan

Birmingham: Church Edifice, Chester and Willetts, 8 p. m., March 9.

Detroit (Third Church): Church Edifice, Seward Avenue and Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 9.

Kalamazoo (Second Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 9.

Missouri

Kansas City (Second Church): Church Edifice, 3039 Troost Avenue, 8 p. m., March 13.

St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, 5000 Westminster Place, 8 p. m., March 13.

Webb City: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., March 8.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Franklin Street Congregational Church Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 8. Radiocast Station WFEA, 1370 kilocycles.

New Jersey

Cranford: Cranford High School Auditorium, West End Place, 8:30 p. m., March 12.

Haddonfield: Haddonfield Memorial High School, King's Highway and Sylvan Lake Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 8.

Merchantville: Park Theater, Park and Maple Avenues, 3:30 p. m., March 8.

New York

Brooklyn (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 156 Sterling Place, 8 p. m., March 13.

Cortland: Community Hall, High School, 8 p. m., March 9.

Flushing: Church Edifice, 144-27 Sanford Avenue, 8:30 p. m., March 12.

Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., March 9.

New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue at Sixty-third Street, 3 p. m., March 8. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.

New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 3:30 p. m., March 8.

Ohio

Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., March 12.

Cleveland (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Lake Avenue, 8 p. m., March 13.

Cleveland (Sixth Church): Church Auditorium, Denison Avenue and West Ninety-eighth Street, 8 p. m., March 10.

Dayton (First Church): Memorial Hall, First and St. Clair Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 12.

Marietta: Church Auditorium, Washington Street at Fifth Street, 3:15 p. m., March 8.

Tiffin: Columbian High Auditorium, Jefferson and Market Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 12.

Oklahoma

El Reno: Etta Dale Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 10.

Fairfax: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 13.

Tulsa (Second Church): Convention Hall, 8:15 p. m., March 12.

Oregon

Eugene: Woodrow Wilson Junior High School, 8 p. m., March 12.

Portland (Fourth Church): City Auditorium, Southwest Third Avenue and Clay Street, 8 p. m., March 13.

Pennsylvania

Butler: Penn Theater, 141 North Main Street, 3:15 p. m., March 8.

Philadelphia (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1915 Pine Street, 8 p. m., March 10.

Tennessee

Nashville (Second Church): War Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 12.

Texas

Austin: Crystal Ballroom, Driskill Hotel, 8 p. m., March 13.

Longview: Junior High School, 410 South Green Street, 8 p. m., March 12.

San Antonio (Second Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 10.

San Benito: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 8.

Sherman: High School Auditorium, Crockett and King Streets, 8 p. m., March 8.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, March 15, 29; April 5, 19; May 3, 17, 31.

10:45 a. m.—WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., April 5; May 3.

7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., April 5; May 3.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on March 8; April 12; May 10.

New York

New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on March 15, April 5, 19; May 3, 17.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on March 15; April 5, 19, May 3, 17.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on March 29; May 24.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on March 15; April 5, 19; May 3, 17.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on March 15, 29; April 5, 19; May 3, 17, 31.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1280kc, on April 5; May 3.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on March 15, 29; April 5, 19; May 3, 17, 31.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, March 8, 22; April 5, 19; May 3, 17, 31.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 990kc, on March 15, April 19; May 17.

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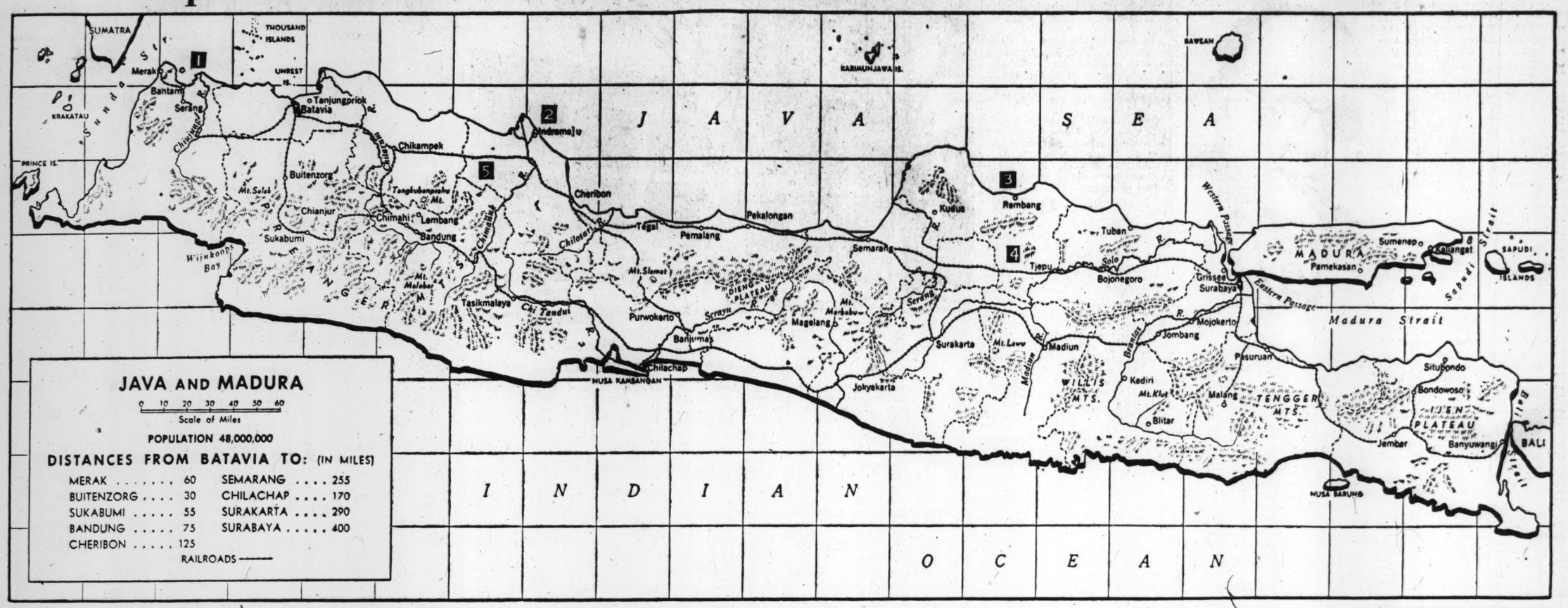
Japanese Invade Java at Three Points and Push Inland From North



Netherlands Information Bureau

Newest Battleground for United Nations in Dutch East Indies

Main points in the invasion of Java, as numbered on the map, are as follows: (1) Bantam, the westernmost point, from which the Japanese appear not to have made much advance. (2) Indramaju, where another landing was made. (3) Rembang, scene of the third landing. (4) Blora, inland point reached by those advancing from Rembang, cutting east-west railway. (5) Soebang, reached by those advancing from Indramayu, again cutting the railway.

Allied Forces Battling Against Japanese Invaders on Java

Continued from Page 1

serve troops rumbled down the ers had established footholds.

Aneta, Dutch news agency, said the Japanese had attempted no more landings on the Island since the night of Feb. 28, and a special communiqué of the High Command pointed to the probability that the terrific hammering of Dutch and American planes may have upset the Japanese schedule of reinforcement.

The communiqué said an attack by Dutch fighter planes Sunday sank nearly every one of the heavily-laden barges engaged in landing men and tanks from 20 transports near Rembang.

Meanwhile a Reuters dispatch from Bandoeng, reporting that British troops had gone into action against the Japanese on Java, said there was reason to believe that Allied forces had cut off a Japanese column which penetrated 40 miles inland to Soebang.

Fall of Soebang, which is less than 30 miles from Bandoeng, headquarters of the Allied command, was announced in a Dutch communiqué.

Japanese losses in both men and equipment were described as very heavy.

"Japanese troop casualties may be reckoned in the thousands and their losses in tanks, armored cars and artillery in the hundreds," said the news agency, "but still they come on."

"If the Allied forces in Java had been about twice as strong, the Japanese attack would almost certainly have been doomed to failure.

"The Allied air forces have done magnificently, but have been unable to prevent landings on a considerable scale."

Japanese Imperial headquarters claimed another heavy cruiser and two British destroyers had been sunk in the Java sea and declared that Japanese forces which have landed on Java were "steadily extending their sphere of operations."

The announcement of the sinkings said only that "Japanese naval forces pursuing the enemy fleet spotted a heavy cruiser and two British destroyers withdrawing and sank them March 1 at 11 a. m. to the north of Krawang."

Krawang is in the environs of Batavia, near the western end of the island.

There was no indication whether these ships were included in the assertion of a Japanese naval spokesman — the highest from Tokyo so far—that five Allied cruisers and 10 destroyers had been sunk between last Feb. 27 and March 1.

He said four other Allied cruisers also had been damaged and that these losses "mean the virtual annihilation of the naval forces of the United Nations in the Southwest Pacific."

Japanese losses known so far were placed by Imperial Headquarters at one transport sunk and three others stranded but it said that meant virtually no loss of men "as the losses occurred after the unloading of troops."

The Dutch High Command gave no fresh details on the land fighting at three widely separated beachheads which the Japanese forced on the yellow sands of Java early March 1.

Some 70 of the swift high-speed motor torpedo ships were said to have been in service recently in East Indies waters.

Heavy fighting was in progress less than 30 miles from Bandoeng, military headquarters of the Netherlands East Indies as Dutch, American and British troops strove to check the invading Japanese column which already had made its way inland from a beachhead on Indramaju Bay.

The column was one of three striking into the interior of Java from footholds won by the Japanese during the week end after a terrific three-day series of naval battles, in which the Dutch reported they had sunk or damaged at least 26 vessels out of an invasion armada composed of 50 transports and 20 warships.

East and west of Bandoeng, the Japanese—who were believed to have set more than 60,000 men ashore—were attempting to fight their way toward the great allied naval base of Surabaya and the city of Batavia, East Indies Capital.

The Dutch reported that one of these forces had advanced 16 miles inland from Rembang and captured the town of Blora, on the coastal railroad about 83 miles west of Surabaya.

The third force, landed in the Bantam district of the Java west coast, about 60 miles from Batavia, apparently had made little progress.

It was obvious that the Japanese were attempting to cut the 622-mile long island of Java into three parts, but the Allies were said to be massing their forces for counterattacks against the invaders, whose losses already were described as heavy.

To impede the Japanese, the Dutch were demolishing bridges and railways everywhere along the line of the enemy advance, putting into operation long-rehearsed plans.

Carrying out the scorched-earth policy they had followed earlier in Celebes, Borneo, Sumatra, and Bali, the Dutch put the torch to everything of value where they were forced to retreat.

Before the Japanese reached Blora, the great oil wells and refineries at Tjapoe, 30 miles to the southeast, were reduced to a mass of smoking ruins.

It was estimated that to oppose the Japanese, the Dutch had an army of 100,000 to 250,000 men, composed largely of hard-bitten Javanase, augmented by some thousands of Americans, British, and Australians, as well as Dutch Colonials.

In the attempt to prevent the Japanese from winning footholds on Java, the small but efficient naval force of the United Nations suffered heavy blows—the Dutch losing two cruisers and two destroyers in sea battles which began Feb. 27 and continued at intervals through the week end.

The Dutch declared, however, that their sacrifices were not in vain—that at least 17 enemy transports and nine warships were sunk or damaged.

How many Japanese soldiers went down aboard foundering transports without ever setting foot on Java could only be guessed—but it was believed here that casualties were very heavy.

Of the Japanese warships participating in the operations, the Dutch reported at least two cruisers sunk or put out of action, another badly damaged, three destroyers left sinking and burning, and another vessel of unspecified type blown up.

Two other Japanese cruisers were said to have been hit by bombs dropped by Allied warplanes.

The Dutch High Command disclosed that the two Dutch cruisers lost were torpedoed the night of Feb. 28 by Japanese submarines in a suicidal attempt to smash the invasion armada after battling the enemy successfully at long range during the daylight hours.

"The ships had received strict orders from the Commander-in-Chief to attack the enemy by all means, even at the cost of the ships, so as to inflict as much damage as possible before he could start landing on Java," a communiqué said, describing how the cruisers had braved the darkness to maintain contact with a superior Japanese fleet.

Bombers and fighters of the United Nations command, which played an important part in the sea action preceding the Japanese landings, were said to be giving Allied land forces strong support in combatting the invaders' advance inland.

One flight of Allied fighting planes was reported to have machine-gunned a column of 200 to 300 Japanese for a full hour March 1 as they tried to move along a road, finally wiping out most of the unit.

Although the Japanese already had cut the main railway paralleling the northern coast of Java at two points in their drives southward from Indramaju and Rembang, communications between Batavia and Surabaya some 450 miles to the east still were intact.

In addition to the northern railroad, a second rail line traverses the island from west to east dropping down from Batavia to Bandoeng, then following the southern coast for several hundred miles before cutting northward again to Surabaya.

An important problem facing the Dutch in the defense of Java was the fact that it is one of the most densely populated spots on the face of the globe—a total of 45,000,000 people being crowded onto the island.

The Government issued strict orders forbidding mass evacuation of the civilians from threatened areas, in order to leave highways open for the movement of troops.

Police and civil administrators were ordered to stay in their places, no matter what happened, to maintain order. Only a few high officials, whose services are deemed needed until the very end, were removed to a place of safety.

Burma:

British patrols ambushed two parties of Japanese nort hof the important rail center of Pegu today, killed most of them, and took the rest prisoners, an official British communiqué said.

The enemy groups were small and were encountered on the east bank of the Sittang River. This location meant that at least in that section of the 100-mile battle front, the British lines were holding firmly.

Other sections of the front were quiet, the British said.

Pegu is 30 miles north of Rangoon on the railway to Mandalay.

Meanwhile British patrols ranging along the Sittang River fought to break up feeler thrusts by Japanese forces massed in gathering strength for a drive across the river toward virtually deserted Rangoon, the broad Irrawaddy, and the approaches to India.

Philippines:

The United States War Department reported today that Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Philippine forces were bombed by enemy planes with unusual markings which "may have been German-built."

The raids, made behind the defenders' lines on the Bataan Peninsula, were local and failed to inflict damage, a communiqué said.

Three two-engined planes were said to have had unusual markings, being painted black with white crosses on the wings.

Japan, the communiqué said, is believed to have had German-built planes in reserve.

Ground operations on the Peninsula meanwhile dwindled to a virtual standstill in the past 24 hours, the War Department advised.

Hart Leaves Cairo

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Cairo said today that Admiral Thomas C. Hart, former Commander in Chief of United Nations Naval Forces in the Southwest Pacific, left for Washington today after a brief stop in Cairo.

Roosevelt Acts to Speed Arms And Halt Peril in Pacific

Continued from Page 1

quence production of vital weapons must go up and go up stiill faster for the very safety of the nation.

Critical Months of War

"The months just ahead are the critical months of the war," the President said in a letter to Mr. Nelson and the only reason he didn't say it more vehemently is that Mr. Nelson knows it already.

"What has been done so far must be exceeded."

This is Mr. Roosevelt's order to the WPB and this is the order which is going out from the WPB to every holder of every war contract in the United States.

Urgency Taking Hold

Certainly there is no evidence of hysteria, or defeatism or panic in Washington or in the Government's more stringent efforts to make up for lost time, but there is a new sense of terriffic urgency which will soon be felt by all industry and labor and consumer alike, if it hasn't already.

This new urgency shows signs of taking hold. It is based upon an utterly clear and cold appraisal of the problem the United States is up against. It is an urgency which puts winning the war ahead of everything else and is therefore both constructive and promising.

Power for Stimson

Mr. Roosevelt's Army reorganization order specified that he retains authority to exercise through the Chief of Staff, Gen. George C. Marshall, the presidential functions as Commander in Chief in relation to the strategy and tactics of prosecuting the war.

The President authorized Secretary Stimson to prescribe the duties of commanders of other forces of the Army not designated specifically by the order, and directed him to issue from time to time "detailed instructions regarding personnel, funds, records, property, routing of correspondence and other matter."

The changes set forth in his order become effective March 9, 1942, remaining in force for the continuance of the war and for six months after its termination.

In his other executive order, Mr. Roosevelt transferred all of the functions of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, now in the Department of Commerce, to the Coast Guard and the Bureau of Storms.

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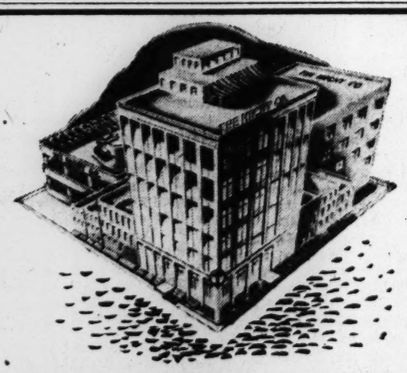
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London Observer and Garvin the Same

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 2—"The Observer has been Garvin and Garvin the Observer for 34 years."

This frank admission in the Observer's own tribute yesterday to Mr. J. L. Garvin who relinquished the editorship of that paper on Feb. 28 gives in a nutshell the whole story of the best in English Sunday journalism for the past generation.

The entire British press this week end has printed well-deserved tributes to a man who is probably Britain's most widely known newspaper editor.

None of these appreciations, however, is more generous or gracious than that appearing in yesterday's Observer which was not produced under Mr. Garvin's auspices.

Reached New Heights

Pointing out that the Observer celebrated its 150th anniversary in November of last year, the Observer's leading article under the title, "A Great Journalist," said "When Mr. Garvin first came to it it was no more than a shadow of its former self, a derelict without status or circulation, unworthy of its famous name . . .

"Mr. Garvin not only recreated it and raised it rapidly to heights which it had never reached before, but in the process set the pattern for a form of Sunday journalism which has since been widely followed elsewhere."

Calling Mr. Garvin "not only a great editor but one of the most distinctive and distinguished figures in journalism of the English-speaking world," the Observer declares:

Younger Leadership

"We deeply regret the severance and desire to put on record our abiding gratitude to one who for so many profoundly eventful years has been this journal's life and mind and soul."

This sincere tribute from the Observer is all the more significant in view of reports that Mr. Garvin's retirement resulted from disagreement between him and Viscount Astor, owner of the paper.

That there had ceased to be complete agreement between the proprietor and editor is obvious, otherwise Mr. Garvin would still be in the editorial chair.

But the facts are that his contract expired last week and that it was not renewed in order that new and younger leadership might have its chance in the changing world.

The task of finding a successor who can stand comparison with J. L. Garvin, however, won't be easy.

Mr. Garvin was one of those persons of whom it has been said that you couldn't stand with him for five minutes in a shed out of the rain without realizing that you were in the presence of a great man.

The high point of my own contact with Mr. Garvin was the pleasure of introducing him to Mr. John G. Winant, American Ambassador to Britain. Two more contrasting characters could hardly be imagined: Mr. Garvin a flowing fountain of sonorous speech, rich with wisdom, wit, and vigor; Mr. Winant a shy, placid pool of silence, broken occasionally with a quiet ripple of well-considered words.

I wondered at first what would happen when they met, whether Mr. Winant would be swamped in the uninterrupted rush of prose from Mr. Garvin's native Irish loquacity.

But not a bit of it. They "clicked" at once. Mr. Winant breasted the wordy torrent like a rock in a rushing stream, quietly and persistently made his points and drove them home with a gentle force fully as strong in its own way as the brilliant current of Britain's Sunday "thunderer."

For both men have the same basic quality of greatness, which summed up in a single word is "character."

In his own version of his journalistic ideals written in 1929 Mr. Garvin described their foundation in this term which he defined as "Telling the truth as you see it after sparing no pains to find it out." A better motto for journalism would be hard to find.

By a Staff Artist

J. L. Garvin
Veteran British editor retires after career of distinction.

Sees Training Need For Young Boys

LOS ANGELES, March 2 (AP)—David W. Armstrong, Executive Director of Boys' Clubs of America, said here today he believes that if World War II lasts as long as "experts" predict, boys now 14 and 15 years old will see action with the armed forces.

"Even if the war only lasts five years, and experts are saying it will take 10 years to conquer Germany, our youngsters will be in it," Mr. Armstrong said in an interview.

"This is a mechanical war. It is important that the boys be trained now in the use of the implements they will handle.

"To win a war, you must have the right kind of rifle, but it is even more important that you have the right kind of boy to carry the gun."

Court of Appeals on Prices

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Chief Justice Stone today designated the three-member emergency court of appeals which will handle cases arising under the Emergency Price Control Act.

Fred M. Vinson, Associate Justice of the United States Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, will serve as Chief Justice. The others will be Judge Albert B. Maris of the Third Circuit Court at Philadelphia, and Calvert Magruder of the First Circuit Court at Boston.

The Emergency Court of Appeals has sole jurisdiction to hear cases arising from complaints against price or rent regulations issued by Price Administrator Leon Henderson. It does not have jurisdiction over criminal cases or enforcement proceedings instituted by the Office of Price Administration to compel compliance with price orders.

The recently enacted Price Control Act permits the filing of a protest against any price-ceiling regulation within 60 days after issuance of the regulation. Hearing will be given by the OPA and a decision handed down by the Price Administrator. Appeal from this decision must be taken to the Emergency Court within 30 days. All other courts are specifically barred from handling such cases and from issuing injunctions suspending or setting aside any provisions of any price regulation.

The Court may not set aside any price regulation unless it finds the regulation not in accord with existing laws, or finds it "arbitrary or capricious."

Appeal from decisions of the Emergency Court may be taken either by the complaining party or by OPA directly to the Supreme Court within 30 days after the Emergency Court's ruling.

Nazi Air Force Promised 'Winter Soon Overcome'

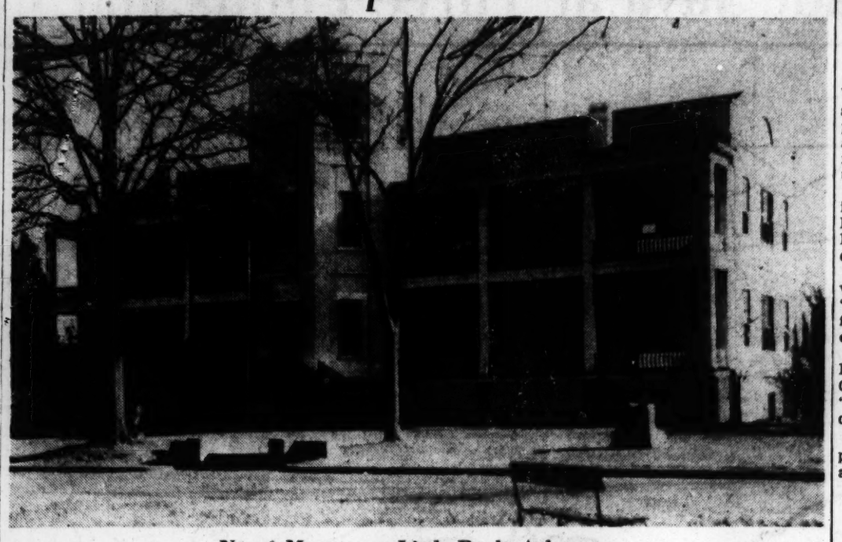
BERLIN, From German Broadcasts, March 2 (AP)—Reich Marshal Hermann Göring issued an order of the day for the seventh anniversary of the founding of the German Air Force yesterday in which he promised that "the severe winter will soon be overcome."

"With the sun rising higher, the German Air Force will hit the enemy with multiplied force," Marshal Göring said.

"Who would like some ice cream and cake?"

When you plan refreshments for a party, and are seeking ideas, look up advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. Ice cream companies, bakers, confectioners and grocers all feature delicacies that will help to make your party happily long-remembered.

Arsenal Birthplace of MacArthur



Now a Museum at Little Rock, Arkansas

Gen. Douglas MacArthur was born in the old Little Rock, Ark., Arsenal (above) when his father was stationed here with the Army. The Arsenal now houses a museum and stands in Little Rock's City Park. The building was formally opened as a museum of natural history and antiquities. The building served as a National Grand Armory until early in 1940, when the City, at the petition of private individuals, agreed to remodel it for museum purposes.

U. S. to Set Up Poster Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—Deluged with war posters from amateurs and professionals, the Government has decided to set up a national advisory council on posters.

The council, described as the first step in "intensified poster warfare," will consist of three volunteer members, all experts in a specialized segment of the poster field. They are: Edward Graham, top-notch "idea" man in the poster business; Ernest Button, poster picture buyer, and Garrit Lydecker, research expert in the field of audience reaction.

"Preparation and distribution of posters is a highly technical field, and it is obvious that we must call upon the skills of experts who have worked in that field," explained Vaughn Flannery, chief of the graphics division, Office of Facts and Figures, which brought about organization of the poster council.

Most of the posters submitted to date have not been usable, Mr. Flannery said. Many have been excellent pictorially, he said, but have not reflected the current needs of the Government.

"It is as if we were trying to arm our soldiers with contributions of personal firearms," he commented.

"From now on, the national advisory council on Government posters will know at all times what poster ideas the Government needs, and they will see we get them, prepared in the way best calculated to interest and inform people of all walks of life."

The national advisory council on Government posters will have its headquarters at 280 Madison Avenue, New York City.

N. Y. Faces Vital Budget Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—As a result of the 5½ per cent rise in departmental demands for the 1942-43 budget—in the face of a request by Kenneth Dayton, Budget Director, for a 7 per cent decrease—New York City faces the most serious budget balancing problem in recent years," the Citizens Budget Commission declared today. Instead of implementing Mr. Dayton's request for a $25,000,000 slash below this year's city cost sheet, city fund requests have risen $20,317,333, the Commission stressed.

Confronting the City in the coming fiscal year is a decrease in income and an increase of $25,000,000 in mandatory expenditures, the Commission emphasized, holding that Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia must reduce department requests to bring next year's expenses at least $25,000,000 below current outlays.

"No large city department with the exception of the Board of Elections reduced its request by the average of 7 per cent called for by the Budget Director," the Commission said. "The Board asked for $257,513, or 11.86 per cent less.

"The Commission found that the Comptroller's Office has requested a decrease of only 4 per cent and the Budget Director a decrease of only 3 per cent.

The Commission listed the following as among the larger increases sought:

Board of Higher Education, $1,433,600; Park Department, $1,152,043; Department of Hospitals, $7,045,125; Borough President of Queens, $568,967; Borough President of the Bronx $357,209; Brooklyn Public Library, $369,918; New York Public Library, $340,370; Queens Public Library, $123,835; Transit Commission, $123,958; Department of Markets, $131,344; District Attorney of the Bronx, $135,558, and District Attorney of Kings, $133,372.

The budget requests will be given a thorough going over by the Mayor and Mr. Dayton soon in their annual closeting to prepare the cost sheet for final acceptance by the Board of Estimate and City Council and they are expected to cut heavily into the departmental demands.

'Justice' Plea By Mrs. Lundeen

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Mrs. Norma Ward Lundeen, widow of the Farmer-Labor Senator from Minnesota, made a dramatic plea for "justice" today in District Court as she testified in behalf of George Sylvester Viereck, registered Nazi agent charged with failing to give the State Department information required by law.

"People are thinking my husband is on trial," asserted Mrs. Lundeen after she had repeatedly attempted to "make a statement" and Justice F. Dickinson Letts instructed her to confine herself to answering questions.

"I'm entitled to a little justice," Mrs. Lundeen retorted, almost hysterically.

"Quiet down," Justice Letts said gently, "and answer the questions."

Government witnesses closely linked the late Senator Lundeen to Mr. Viereck's propaganda activities.

Opposing counsel engaged in a sharp wrangle when Emil Morosini of defense counsel charged that refusal of Treasury officials to produce records for which Justice Letts had signed a subpoena savored of "a conspiracy to obstruct justice."

"That's outrageous," replied Special Prosecutor William Power Maloney. "It's the most irresponsible statement I ever heard."

Justice Letts interrupted and said he did not like the reference to a conspiracy. He instructed the jury to disregard it. He upheld the refusal to produce the records.

Berle Sees Conflict As 'People's War'

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Assistant Secretary of State A. A. Berle, Jr., said yesterday that the fight by the United Nations is a "people's war . . . a kindly revolution" against masters who propose to wipe out the rights of men.

In an address prepared for delivery over the Mutual Broadcasting System, Mr. Berle said:

"In waging and winning the war, and in making and holding the peace, the United Nations rightly rely on peoples: the people of Britain in their classic defense of their homeland, the people of Russia in rising up to crush an invader with unparalleled sacrifice; the vast people of China, first to resist and longest to endure; the people of the United States, turning their plows into swords; the Dutch making a stand of unparalleled gallantry in the Western Pacific.

"With them are the hundreds and millions of the people of India; and the millions within the areas pillaged by barbarian arms: the Belgians, the Greeks, the Yugoslavs, the Czechs, the Norwegians, the Poles, even the tiny people of Luxemburg. . . . And with them are the representatives of the great American family of nations."

The United Nations, Mr. Berle asserted, "have the strength, the resources and the ability to win."

Michigan Academy Wins First Prize

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—The Cranbrook Academy of Art, Bloomfield Hill, Mich., won first prize in the Annual Collaborate Competition sponsored by the Association of the Alumni of the American Academy in Romei, it was announced today. Second prize went to a team of students from University of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvan ia Academy of Fine Arts.

To give this year's contest added reality, the problem called for designing a railway station and motor bus terminal for an actual city, Appleton, Wis. The winning team, composed of Ann Sirotenko, architect; Stephen S. Page, landscape architect; Jack Steele, painter, and Winslow Eaves, sculptor, won the $200 prize with a plan for a simple one-story structure of modern design housing both railway and motor bus terminals.

Waterfront's Lights in N. Y. To Be Dimmed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—In a 10-day ultimatum to advertisers that their illuminated signs must be rewired to implement immediate dimming of the "Great White Way," Mayor La Guardia today was also putting into effect plans for a blackout of the New York waterfront, with a blast at critics of his local civilian defense preparations as an "organized campaign of misstatements."

The blackout instructions featured his weekly Sunday radiocast on city affairs and had dramatization last night when 16 large advertising signs in the Times Square and Columbus Circle areas were switched off in a partial test, showing the extent to which the rewiring for master-switch control already has progressed here.

"All illuminated signs will either have to be rewired in order that they may be completely switched off, or else they will not be able to obtain a permit," the Mayor said. "A reasonable time—not more than 10 days—will be given to do this wiring."

The blackout order for illuminated billboards was in conformity with a Saturday pronouncement by the Mayor's successor as Federal Director of Civilian Defense, James M. Landis, but Mr. La Guardia made it clear that he was not taking national instructions literally so much as construing them in the light of local conditions in the matter of rules and regulations for store-lighting.

The Mayor's action on waterfront lighting followed an order by Maj. Gen. Irving J. Phillipson, Commander of the Second Corps Area, on the basis of tests showing such illumination silhouettes ships as far as 40 miles from shore. The Army asked the reduction of street and boardwalk lights along the waterfront "in number compatible with public safety" and the screening of remaining street and traffic lights shining seaward.

In an addenda to his civilian defense announcements, Mayor La Guardia reported receipt of a check for $84.50 representing proceeds from the sale of confiscated pinball machines as junk; also a commendatory letter from Bishop William T. Manning, on the recent closing of three burlesque houses in the Times Square area.

Defendant Admits Lie at Spy Trial

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Paul T. Borchardt, one of six persons on trial charged with espionage for Germany, testified in Federal Court today that he lied to the American Consul in Stuttgart, Germany, in order to come to the United States.

Mr. Borchardt said that in 1939 he obtained an American visa by stating he was a teacher and had taught in Germany as late as 1938. Actually, he said, he had not taught since 1933 when the Nazis ousted him as head professor of the Geographical Military Seminary in Munich because he was a Jew. In 1938 he was sent to a concentration camp from which he was released shortly before he applied for a visa, he said.

Mr. Borchardt said the deception was instigated by a colleague who told him it was necesasry because the American Consul might question the validity of his German papers. He also said it was done to deceive German authorities.

Among the others on trial were Kurt Frederick Ludwig, American-born alleged master spy, and Mrs. Helen Pauline Mayer, American-born New York housewife.

Enough at Home?

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Dean Carl W. Ackerman of the Columbia School of Journalism, returning from a trip through South America, said that "United States propaganda in Latin America is complete and all-inclusive."

"We dominate in everything except in gossip and rumor," he commented.

British Food Minister Asks Heavy Black Market Penalties

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—Lord Woolton, British Food Minister, advocated whipping and severe prison terms for black marketeers as a campaign against illicit traffic in rationed food and clothes got under way, Feb. 28.

He met with Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, and Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, to plan a three-department offensive.

The Food Minister declared he was doubtful whether anything but "penal servitude and threat of flogging" would frighten the racketeers.

Simultaneously, Jews in London, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow and Cardiff organized "black tribunals" to punish Jews caught in black market operations.

The tribunals would deal out punishment by business pressure and social ostracism.

'Substitutes'

LONDON (CP)—The Government is seeking to curb a still flourishing market of war profiteers who are lining their pockets with earnings from the "black market" and through other illegal operations.

Day after day newspapers, reflecting public indignation, tell of infractions by "saboteurs" of the war effort while from public platforms and in the House of Commons spokesmen for the nation call upon the Government to inflict more severe penalties—even capital punishment—upon those convicted.

The latest form of swindle involves the sale of "substitute" foods.

Fake "Substitutes"

All across the country authorities have been confronted by the sudden appearance of cans, packages and bottles, labels of which advertise the contents to be substitutes for eggs, onions, oranges, milk and numerous other things a housewife buys without much investigation. Many of these have proved to be fakes.

One onion "substitute" was found on analysis by the Ministry of Food to contain nothing but flour while other brands of the same "substitute" contained flour and oatmeal; not even an odor of onion.

Egg substitutes were 90 per cent wheat flour with the addition of dye and gum. A "perfect substitute for lemons" contained only citric acid and starch. It was advertised as being equal to "16 squeezed lemons."

Hundreds of "manufacturers" have been prosecuted, fined and imprisoned, but the racket continues, even though all such manufacturers are supposed to have licenses from the Food Ministry.

Misleading Labels

Before the licences are granted Ministry chemists analyze all submitted foods to determine if the contents are similar to advertisements appearing on the packages. Only when the manufacturers advertise falsely can they be arrested.

One package in an attractive wrapper showing a picture of six eggs, butter and flour, was found to contain nothing but self-raising flour. The manufacturer had not said what the package contained, but the Crown held the picture implied what it contained and fined him $75, including costs.

One common milk substitute was composed of flour, salt and sweetening.

Not only in their cooking supplies but also in toilet goods have women been swindled. Test cases have shown "mascara" to be common shoe polish, eyelash lotion to be vaseline and rouge to be dried and powdered red paint. Nail varnish has been found to be ordinary thin lacquer.

Manufacturers of many of these items have been arrested, the Food Ministry alone prosecuting 39,927 persons to date since the start of the war. Of these prosecutions almost 3,000 were made in a single month—December, 1941.

Drastic Penalties Sought

Sir William Jowitt, the Solicitor-General, demanded in a recent speech at Ashton-under-Lyne that offenders be sent before a war court and be sentenced to capital punishment before a firing squad if found guilty.

Newspapers also have demanded either penal servitude or execution to check practices which are interfering with the war effort, such practices as stealing from cargoes brought from overseas by sailors who risk their lives constantly to keep the country supplied.

Such things as these have occurred: 240 tons of molasses stolen from a Thames wharf went into the "black market"; 144 cartons of tomato puree, stolen from a bombed warehouse, were sold for more than three times the controlled price; 18,000 eggs and 50,000 chickens were sold above the maximum price.

"Black market" operators range in importance from little men who sell counterfeit clothing-ration coupons for the equivalent of 25 cents apiece to the "big shots," one of whom is said to have made $500,000 illegally since the war began.

They sell stolen property, bootleg liquor, and anything they can acquire to willing buyers whose willingness to break the law is their means of existence.

Wholesale Thefts

Recently it was disclosed that 50 packing cases supposed to contain razor blades were found to be filled with garden soil when opened by customs authorities on the London docks. The blades, millions of them, were stolen while in transit from a Midlands factory and were presumably dumped on the "black market."

The Government already has increased penalties for "black market" convictions, authorizing prison sentences of from two to four years, and fines equivalent to three times the value of the goods sold. Prosecutions instituted by the Board of Trade during the first seven weeks of 1942 resulted in $27,000 more fines than during the whole of 1941. But the public still does not think enough is being done.

The question has been raised a dozen times in the House of Commons, where penalties ranging from flogging to capital punishment have been suggested and members have voiced their disapproval in speeches and letters to newspapers.

Beverly Baxter, referring in the Sunday Graphic to the "black market" offenses, called for "such ruthless and justly savage punishment that terror would end them in a day."

And the man in the street who has been trying his best to play his part by eating less food and making old clothes last just a little longer is in full accord with them all.

He has a war on his hands and finds no place in it for the racketeer.

Allies Demand Offensive

Continued from Page 1

manded over the week end and by speakers at several rallies in Britain.

The political talks accentuated the criticisms heard last week in the House of Commons and in the press and reflected the growing clamor to abandon defensive strategy.

Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, Ex-Commander of the Commandos, told a Yorkshire audience that "it is about time the Government ruled and gave orders—orders which I am sure would be obeyed with relief by everyone throughout the country."

Only by firm conscription measures would 100 per cent war effort be achieved, he asserted.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Secretary, declared 'we must take Germany by the throat and shake the strength out of her; we must start not in 1944 or 1943 but in 1942."

"The United Nations," he added "have two instruments at their disposal for hammering Germany in 1942—the Red Army and the RAF. We must strengthen the RAF's offensive power. Give us the weapons—the RAF and the Russians will know what to do with them."

He pledged that when the weather cycle changed "the bomber command will be ready to carry into Germany destruction on a far greater scale than your own city suffered a year ago."

Col. J. J. Llewellin, new Minister of Aircraft Production, told a Welsh national luncheon in London however, that "we are in for the toughest year of our lives. The Royal Navy is stretched to the uttermost; the Army is fighting in all parts of the world; Air Force pilots are straining to get at the enemy and find many fronts over which to do so."

The Marquis of Zetland, former Secretary of State of India, asserted in Yorkshire that public opinion had been jolted by "apparent failure on the part of those responsible for the higher direction ofthe war to grasp the outstanding lesson—the importance of closest co-operation between the services. To embark on land or naval action without adequate air support is to court disaster."

Australia's Plans

CANBERRA, Australia, March 2 (AP)—Important decisions involving new principles of high strategy in the South Pacific have been reached in a two-day conference of the Advisory War Council, Prime Minister John Curtin announced today.

The sessions were attended by representatives of New Zealand and of the United Nations. If the New Zealand Government approves the decisions, strong representations for their acceptance will be sent to Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt, it was said.

A suitable school

Finding the school that exactly meets the educational needs of your boy or girl may be simplified if you consult the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. They direct you to schools of established merit, from coast to coast, offering a wide variety of courses.

School advertisements are published on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays. For the names of advertisers other than those in the current issues, write to the School and Camp Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

A Rescue and a Picnic

A Houseboat Summer Story

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Part One

The Story Starts Here

Bill and Alexandra, known as Sandy, had come from Philadelphia to spend the summer with Aunt Em and Uncle Jim in Damariscotta, Maine. Uncle Jim had a great surprise for them when they arrived. Instead of spending the summer at his house, they were all to live on a houseboat in Deep Cove, which the children at once named "The Ark."

The only large animals whose tracks the children ever found in the woods were the cows. At first they believed that perhaps moose were roaming the Neck, but they soon found there were no moose there, only the pale quiet brown cows with their sooty soft dark heads and their thoughtful eyes.

Often when Uncle Jim and Bill and Sandy were swimming they would hear a slow musical clapper clapping, and along the path by the edge of the lake, through the pine trunks, would appear Nettie, the leader, with her bell, followed by Saturday, Julie and Whiteface, in an unhurried procession. After their morning milking they had not lingered in the juniper and rock pasture, but walked single file through the woods down the steep path that edged the cliff, and so to Deep Cove, where they drank, with the drops of water falling from their muzzles like morning diamonds.

Sometimes they stayed in the little apron of low land, eating and squdging about in the soft black earth, but the mosquitoes in June were still thick, and they were apt to wander on through more woods to Sandy's meadow or the other glades they knew. It seemed strange to see these quiet barnyard creatures so much at home in the forest. The children could never be sure where they might not find them, out of the wind perhaps under some old broken oak tree in the heart of the woods, or ambling peacefully up a slide of rock which looked fitted only for deer.

A Milking Song

Saturday was the children's favorite. She was the gentlest of the cows, and Sandy learned to milk her, while Bill shook down fresh hay from the shadowy loft and piled it in the mangers. At first Sandy tried to milk too fast or unevenly. It was to time her own hands that one evening she sang a little Dutch song she had learned in the kindergarten:

"Evening comes o'er the pasture land
Twinkling, twinkling,
Down we go with our pails in hand
Mary, Molly and I."

It wasn't only her hands that began to milk better; Saturday too stood more quietly. Sandy could feel the milk streaming smoothly through her fingers, drumming down into the pail. The sweet fresh smell filled her nostrils—she leaned her head against Saturday's side, and worked, singing over and over again the only verse she could remember.

Bill said, "Good grief! Sandy! Sing something else!"

But Mr. Putnam, passing by stooping with two pails of milk in his hands paused to say,

"Cows like the same thing over. They say a cow'll always let down more milk if someone sings to her. Only time I ever sang to a cow, she nigh broke the tie-up trying to get away."

"Oh, Mr. Putnam!" said Sandy laughing.

Every other day the children came to get the milk and eggs and bread and mail. Since they had found the spring by the cellar hole, they no longer had to fetch pure water from the farm well, but they liked the frequent visits, with Mrs. Putnam calling them in for a cooky or a piece of gingerbread hot from the oven.

One Missing

One late afternoon at milking time, the children came in to the shadowed barn, but even on the threshold they felt that something was wrong.

"Get over there, Whitey, get over!" Mr. Putnam shouted crossly—the first time they had ever heard him speak crossly to a cow—and then they could hear the milk spurting into the pail, not deliberately and evenly as usual, but with a ragged hasty rhythm. Something was wrong. The cows' heads in the tie-up did not have their usual placid look—Nettie, Whiteface and Julie—but where was Saturday?

"Where's Saturday, Mr. Putnam?" Sandy asked.

For a moment it seemed as though the farmer weren't going to answer. Then he said gruffly,

"She didn't come back with the others. You haven't seen anything of her?"

"She was at Deep Cove this morning," said Sandy. "I pulled some grass for her. I didn't notice after that."

Bill was frowning, trying to think back. They had been fishing for bass, he and Uncle Jim. What had Uncle Jim said? "The cows are lowing more than usual this afternoon."

Beginning of a Search

Now he repeated the remark to Mr. Putnam.

"Here, Sandy, grab a pail and finish while I take this in to the cooler."

"But I've never milked Nettie," Sandy started to object.

"Do as you're told," snapped Mr. Putnam and Sandy scuttled for the milking stool.

A few minutes later all three were hurrying down the path through the pasture. Mr. Putnam had a rope with him and a gun. Bill carried an unlighted lantern, and Sandy the flashlight. Once she quavered.

"What d' you think happened, Mr. Putnam?" But he didn't answer, only striding along so fast that the children had to trot to keep up to him. They almost slid down the trail to Deep Cove. Supper smoke was rising from the smokestack of the Ark, and the water looked moonstone color under a sky which was paling before it darkened with night. No one was in sight, but Mr. Putnam shouted and Uncle Jim appeared.

"Hi," he said cheerfully. "Want the boat?"

But then Mr. Putnam said a cow was lost. Would Uncle Jim come and bring an axe?

"Sure," said Uncle Jim and he called to Aunt Em in the houseboat,

"Don't keep supper. I'm going to help find a cow of Mr. Putnam's. You and the children have your supper when it's ready."

"Can't we go hunt too?" shouted Bill. Then he added, "We know the woods."

"Yes," said Uncle Jim, "the children do know the woods. You'd better let them come."

Mr. Putnam grunted something about this not being a picnic, but he paid no further attention to the children, which was as good as permission.

"You all take the old rye field road and I'll go by the upper cut. We'll meet at the sugar grove."

"I'll go with you to carry the lantern," said Bill.

The Listening Woods

The woods were very still except for the stumbling of their feet. A loon cried quite a way off, on the water somewhere, something rustled the leaves, a squirrel or a rabbit, a weasel or a raccoon—how could they ever tell? Now and then the dark figure in the lead would stop to listen, and Bill would try to hold his breath and still the hammering of his heart. He was not afraid of the woods any more. They no longer seemed to be closing in upon him secretly as they had the first night, but now the trees too seemed to be holding their breaths listening, listening with a suspense which reached out from the human beings so small in their midst and spread from grove to grove, up the sides of the mountain, along the gulleys, down to the last tree whose roots split the rocks by the edge of the pond.

Suspense, suspense and silence. All the night was listening. And there was no sound to listen to.

When he could not see his hand before his face, the farmer stopped and lighted the lantern and gave Bill the coil of rope to carry in its place.

"Co boss," he began to call monotonously. "Co boss, co boss, co boss."

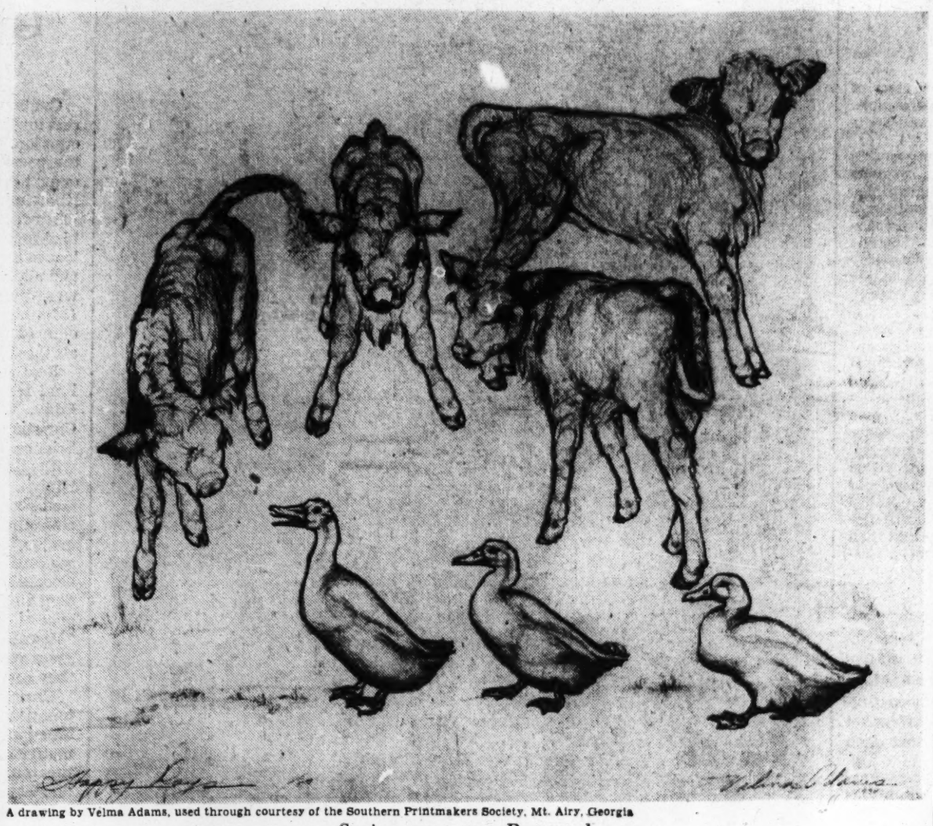
The lantern light swung wildly here and there with his step. It made all the trees seem to be moving. Jim hurried after him, through a wild lurching of trees. Among the maples they saw the flashlight of Uncle Jim and Sandy.

"Didn't hear or see anything," said Uncle Jim.

"Perhaps we'd better try the Mountain. You circle along the north side and I'll take the south. We can meet somewhere near the top. She may have caught her foot between two rocks. Know that old oak tree?"

"I do," said Sandy. "I'll take you there, Uncle Jim."

(To be continued next Monday.)



A drawing by Velma Adams, used through courtesy of the Southern Printmakers Society, Mt. Airy, Georgia

Spring comes to a Barnyard

Antics of Albert the Good

It started by being just a usual sort of morning for Albert the Good, the little black engine. He woke up in the sheds and was polished, and then he went out and had his breakfast coal, and was ready to start. It was a usual sort of journey for some time, too, until he was half way to the seaside, when a tiny black speck appeared in the sky. Then it seemed as if a lump had been pushed into his funnel!

"There's that airplane again," he shrieked. "Can't think why it must come flying over here. Its noise spoils the peace of the country!"

(And he never, never thought that he was making far more noise himself.)

In spite of his name, he felt cross, and he puffed out clouds of dense, black smoke to hide the airplane overhead, as he raced away from it.

"Come, come, Albert," said his driver, "don't get out of hand!"

The little black engine tried to pull himself together, but he hadn't quite managed it by the time he got to the first seaside station, and met his friend, Peter the Great, who was painted green instead of black.

"I'm annoyed!" he hooted, as he slid to a standstill.

"Dear, dear," whistled Peter the Great. "Be quick and tell me why. I've only five minutes."

Albert's Trouble

"It's that airplane," gasped Albert the Good. "They're letting it carry the mails that I used to look after on the first part of their journey to London. It doesn't seem fair when my motto has always been, 'Never absent, never late!' "

"Don't be silly," replied Peter. "They'll get there so much quicker now."

"Well, it isn't my fault I wasn't taught to fly," grumbled Albert.

But Peter the Great wasn't sympathetic, and said, as he moved out of the station, "You're getting old-fashioned. If you're not careful they'll push you onto a siding and leave you to sleep with the engines who stopped running years ago."

He didn't really mean that, but it quite upset Albert the Good. "Oh, dear," he whistled, "suppose he's right! I must be careful."

Next morning he tried very hard indeed not to be annoyed when the airplane appeared. Instead, he thought about the song his wheels were singing, and kept time to it with his whistle.

"I'll soon feel better about that airplane," he promised himself.

Message From the Sky

A few days later, on a very windy morning, he had, indeed, almost forgotten to think about the mails or to look for the airplane, when suddenly it appeared much lower down, and began to drop still lower.

"Oh," whistled Albert the Not Too Good, "this is to annoy me, I'm sure."

There was the lump back in his funnel, and he tried again to smoke the airplane off.

Presently he thought he must have sent it away, for the airplane rose a little and wavered. Then in two seconds it was back again, circling round and round, and rising or swooping all the time.

"You may be able to play," said Albert severely, although the airplane could not hear, "but I must get my passengers to work and school!"

He ran on, thinking smugly, "If it wastes time like this perhaps they'll dismiss it, and let me carry the mails again."

Then all at once he wondered if the airplane were trying to tell him something. At the same minute the same thought occurred to his driver, and he slowed down and stopped Albert just as a man rushed up.

"There's a tree on the line!" the man cried. "Lucky for you the airplane saw it and gave a warning."

"So that's it!" answered the driver. And, "So that's it!" hooted Albert when he knew.

"I've been very silly," he puffed. "Tomorrow I must whistle my thanks, and apologize to the airplane. Thank goodness that lump in my funnel has gone, though!"

He waited patiently till he could be backed onto another track, and then he raced along to catch Peter the Great at their station meeting place.

"I must tell him what's happened, and that I shan't join the sleeping engines," he sang. "I'm Albert the Good again!"

Riddle a Riddle-Me-Ree

A Puzzle Corner

Sharpen your pencils, put on your thinking caps, and see if you can work out these puzzles.

Things on a Farm

Six things that you will find on a farm are hidden in the following sentences. What are they? Write your answers on the blank lines underneath and keep them to check with the answers we shall publish on the next page For Children.

1. The keel of the ship was covered with barnacles.
2. The sailor asked a civil question but Philip ignored it.
3. The lady said she didn't like tripe.
4. The weather changed when the tide turned.
5. The colonel's eldest son sat at his table.
6. The necklace was made of real amber and gold.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Puzzling Questions

1. When does a fisherman become part of his tackle?
2. What garment is always put on wet?
3. If you had to lift a house what kind would you choose?
4. What bird likes to have fun?
5. When is a ship like a fall of snow?
6. Why mustn't a reaper tell secrets?
7. What has no arms and no legs but three feet?
8. Why should it be easy for a fox to keep its home tidy?
9. When is a sailor like an attic?
10. What places have never learnt sense?

Write the answers to the Puzzling Questions on the lines below and keep them to compare with those that will appear on the next page For Children:

1. ..... 6. .....
2. ..... 7. .....
3. ..... 8. .....
4. ..... 9. .....
5. ..... 10. .....

(Watch for a story of a chipmunk on the page For Children Monday after next.)

A Song From the Pond

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

"Peep, peep, peep, peep!"

The long winter silence was broken at last. The first of the little tree frogs to reach the pond had begun to sing. Its cheery voice meant that spring was near.

It was a morning early in March. Patches of snow still lay unmelted along the hillsides, and, though the sun was shining, the air was raw and chilly.

"Peep, peep, peep," the small voice called again. A robin, hopping along the bank of the pond in search of a worm for his breakfast, cocked his head and listened.

"Where are you, Little Frog?" he asked. "I don't see you anywhere."

"Right here on a tuft of moss at the edge of the pond," the tree frog told him.

"I see you now," the robin said. "You are so tiny that I thought you were a brown pebble. You're a spring peeper, aren't you?"

"Yes," the little frog replied. "And I am glad to be back at the pond again. I have been asleep all winter, you know, under the dead leaves."

Robin's Journey

"Asleep!" exclaimed the robin in surprise.

"Yes," the spring peeper said. "All frogs sleep through the winter. And all toads, too. Didn't you know that, Robin?"

"No, I didn't" the robin replied. "I think it is foolish to waste so much time sleeping."

"Oh, it isn't pleasant to be awake in winter," the tree frog said. "It is cold and dreary then, and there are no gnats and midges and insects for us frogs to eat."

"We robins spend the winter in a land that is warm and pleasant," the robin told him. "It is a far journey from here, though, Little Frog."

"I don't like journeys," the peeper said. "I have never been farther from home than the pond here."

"But the pond *is* your home, isn't it?" the robin asked.

"Oh no," the little frog answered "I only come to the pond in the spring. All the frogs come here then. We visit and sing all day long, and the mother frogs lay their eggs among the water weeds along the shore. But I don't live here. I live in the forest in the friendly shelter of the ferns, or in the bushes, or up in the trees."

A Tree Climber

"The very idea!" exclaimed the robin impatiently. "A tiny creature like you couldn't climb a tree!"

"I have suckers on the bottoms of my feet," the peeper explained. "They stick to the bark, and I can climb right up. There was a tree I often visited last summer, Robin. And oh, what a beautiful tree it was! There were dark shelters and open sunny places, up among the leaves. And when the wind blew, the tree would rock and sway."

The little spring peeper darted out his long, sticky tongue and caught a passing gnat. Soon the new green would be showing, and the frogs would be singing. Spring would be here.

"Peep, peep, peep!" he called happily. And this time there came an answering call from far down the shore.

Drawn by Else Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

The little tree frog was glad to be back at the pond

How Can You Win a Book?

How would you like to earn a fine new book for your bookshelves? Lots of girls and boys now own beautiful new books with bright jackets and pictures, because they wrote to tell us about stories they liked which they read on the page For Children.

Two good books are offered in these contests every month to children up to ten years of age.

Your paper may be about any stories or articles you have read on either of The Christian Science Monitor's Junior Pages. Or, you may write about anything at all that interests you. But do not send in summaries of books you have read.

Your paper may be about 150 words long—never more than 200 words. It should tell what you think about the stories you have read, or describe something you have seen or done. It should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision is final.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Winter Woollies

The cardinal won't mind the cold,
His union suit is red;
He wears a warm windbreaker and
A parka on his head.

RUTH T. McGIBENY

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

KOHAHNA for GIRLS
In the Northwoods on Lake Michigan
Strong outdoor living—Hours in the saddle and on the Trail—Farming, pioneering, reforestation. Land and Water sports—Skilled sympathetic leadership. Director: MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER, 530 Union Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.
Write for Booklet

SEA PINES "SPRITES"
Junior Unit of Sea Pines Camp on Cape Cod
Children, 5-11, have their own beach and activities. Swimming, riding, dancing, dramatics, music, art. 100 acres of pines. Christian Science Sunday School nearby. Senior Camp for older girls. Guest house for parents. Booklets.
FAITH BICKFORD, Box J, Brewster, Mass.

The Home Forum

New York Inventory

EVERYWHERE I LOOKED, it seemed, I was met by the gray stone face. Smooth, costly, unrevealing—gray. Gray and formidable. If not forbidding, at least formidable. So much for the building faces.

As for the faces of pedestrians, I found them to be different, too. Individually absorbed or subtly amused, they were nevertheless the adagios or cadenzas of a Big City symphony from which I could catch no familiar strain. Friendly? Yes, friendly to each other, like the various musical instruments joined in orchestrated harmony. But friendly to the stranger, that is, instinctively friendly like a rambling puppy? Doubtful.

Above all, it was an eventful city. Things were happening every minute. People fantastically clever lived here by the blockful. Many of those you met on the streets were bent on exciting errands. A lot of them were world famous. But, famous or not, they were the people who "knew how."

* * *

I arrived in New York City in a snowfall. West Seventy-second Street had not yet been streamlined. The brownstone fronts, with protruberant stairways and iron-gated basement entrances, were still there. I know because I lived in one. We walked through the light whiteness—that first floating purity of Manhattan snow that lasts only until it reaches the sidewalk. The cold flakes touched one's eyelashes, like a call to enchantment, as indeed the dimly screened lights of a new and lively city were.

We were ushered into a long living-room with a wood-burning fireplace in it, which was to be ours. I remember there was a child in the house who soon began calling us by our first names.

"You'll like New York. It may seem strange to you at first—it's more reserved than the Middle West. But it's a place of infinite possibility. Smart town!"

Or else I was told:

"You won't like New York. No one will be concerned about what becomes of you there. No one speaks to you, at least no one you'd want for a friend. Take about two years before you'll have any real friends."

Two years—twenty years.

* * *

The houses on the Avenue still have those smooth gray faces. Inscrutably poised. Raised eyebrows in stone. Fashionable fortresses of the few or "fortunate." But not impenetrable. Doors of hospitable purposes at times; doors of gratitude even.

The pedestrians. A tunnel of faces wearing familiar expressions. Their problem is simple and they have a similar mien. It's lunch time. The Grand Central withstands their onslaught with majestic imperturbability. Crowds converge to the point of overlapping. A bundle drops. Three persons swoop courteously toward it. A woman asks directions to the subway. Another woman, hurrying, nearly misses her train to explain.

Girls are sending off their Blue Jackets and Khaki Overcoats to Somewhere-On-the-All-Out with a smile. At the Travelers' Aid desk the worker is painstakingly trying mixed languages on a gracious young South American who smiles uncomprehendingly. A man standing by the Information Booth, center of a million meetings, consults his watch and pretends not to mind being held up. A Red Cap strokes a spaniel while the owner seeks out—of all things in the Grand Central Station, headquarters for Red Cross and Defense Bond drives as well as concert hall and general refuge from the storm—a railroad ticket window!

* * *

It's twenty years since that first snowfall. Today the sun is shining and the blue sky just over the Waldorf-Astoria towers is flawless azure. In fact, the whole upper half of the city is washed in the light of high noon. City of brilliant surfaces and subterranean rhythms. People of crisp laughter that often hides the poetry of kindness.

The mental camera goes on clicking—I remember a busy editor coming out of his habitually impersonal haze. "So you want to quit your job? Just like that. You realize what it means to get a new job in New York City? All right, only I'll hold your old job open for you for three months just in case you change your mind."

Another editor. One who hides his good deeds behind superlatively busy movements and "hard-boiled" badinage. "You can use a typewriter in this office any time you like, as long as you give me half of the first million you make. I'll take that back! I want three quarters or nothing." Desk space in New York City, where real estate dealers charge by the inch!

* * *

And, as for that first year in New York—There was an office colleague thoroughly familiar with Manhattan humidity.

"It's a lovely spot fifty miles from here. Stretches of white beach. Gorgeous air. Room enough in our cottage—you're more than welcome to spend your vacation there."

Also a Sunday afternoon for "people who are new in New York"—that congenial gathering uptown from which a lasting friendship has developed.

Before the end of the first year, there was a move to the suburbs—"So you're the new neighbors on Seventh Street. We're having a few friends over tomorrow evening. Won't you join us?"

Chilly winter evenings and a long walk, or delayed bus ride, twice a week to church—"Let me take you home in our car. No trouble at all. In fact, the ride will do us all good." Multiplied instances like these. In fact, seventy times seven.

* * *

The mental camera clicks insistently. There was that day when living in Speed City was just too much for us. We couldn't keep up with it. A big New York daily had sent us out on one of those ambiguously located assignments, in a remote section of the city, to an obscure street the name of which baffled even policemen and taxi drivers. I was over an hour late when I arrived at the destination. The group was just breaking up. I gazed blankly as, one by one, they came down the steps which I was about to ascend. Over at the side stood the alert young man who wrote for that "pestiferous rival sheet" which so harassed my city editor. He was looking particularly alert today, in a smile that nearly bent his ears forward.

Storyless and scooped, I paused. "I couldn't find the place," I remarked lamely.

With a vigorous nod, he sat down on the steps. "Wait," he said. "I'll go over my notes with you. I've got the whole story here. You can have what you want and write it up in your own way." (The next day my story appeared in print, conspicuously readable under a two-column head.) I am still thanking my fellow reporter.

* * *

Not to forget those heroes and heroines of "true story" land. Associates of Mercy, Kindness, and Charity, Inc. The man who borrowed a dozen limousines to give needy children a holiday outing; the Salvation Army opening a five-cent restaurant where even the penniless were not refused; the public-school teacher who bought a complete graduation outfit for the boy who looked forward to "nothing but his diploma" on the eventful day; the man who made a practice of giving when he was asked for coins, because "one out of ten might be hungry and I wouldn't care to miss him"; a busy actress making a hurried trip to the home of an unemployed member of her profession to advise her to be sure to see an important casting director (who later hired her) because, as the busy actress pointed out, one can't always trust indirect telephone messages.

* * *

No, a careful winter afternoon check-up shows that the books are not in the red. The list of credits might be extended indefinitely, but a thought peers over my shoulder at this point. Impishly, it suggests a working title. Perhaps you would like to call your article:

"How to Make Friends Without Unduly Influencing Them Even in New York City"—or "Popularity Achieved in One Column."

I turn to the invisible interloper with dignity. Popularity, indeed! You've missed the burden of my humble ditty, unless stray kittens on hospitable doorsteps are adopted, unless stalled cars on the highroad are aided, unless good turns are done by daily Boy Scouts and unless pots of ivy are reached by the city sun— all because of their "popularity." And, as for a working title, I think I've got one. Voila!

"Why I Rather Like New York."

MARY KELLY

The Plains

The great disc of distance
Goes whirling from the eye
Beyond the rim of sight.
No lengths of shadow lie
Upon the empty plain;
No movement stirs the light.
We hear an old refrain
Repeated by the wind.
We hear our words again
Blown back into the mind
And watch the distance fly
To worlds we cannot find.

ROBERT WISTRAND

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The Christian Science Lesson-Sermons contained in the Christian Science Quarterly are selected references from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by MARY BAKER EDDY. These constitute the only sermons at the Sunday services held in The Mother Church and its branches. The Quarterly is published four times a year in English; and in seven languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

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"To hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, 353). Published weekly. Carries short articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and timely information about the Christian Science movement. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

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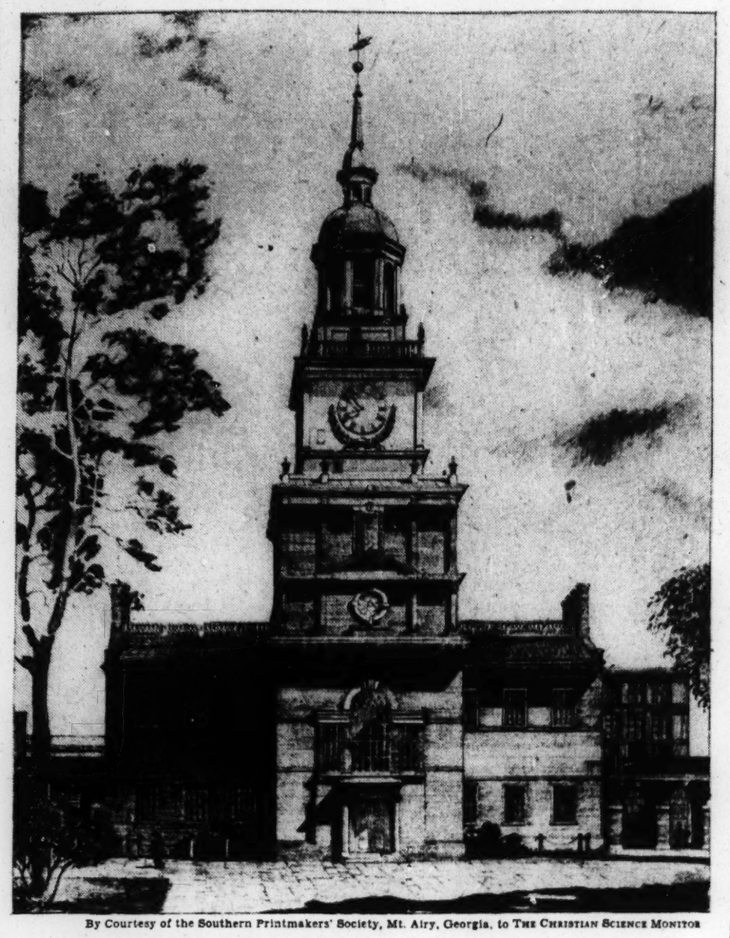

By Courtesy of the Southern Printmakers' Society, Mt. Airy, Georgia, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE OLD STATE HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA": *A Lithograph by Joseph P. Sims*

JOSEPH P. SIMS is both an artist and an architect, who lives in Philadelphia. He is the author of a book entitled "Old Philadelphia Colonial Details." In this lithograph, he shows a fine appreciation of the early American architecture in which the Colonial builders demonstrated a taste for logical design based on English sources. Mr. Sims' knowledge of architecture has strengthened the portrait which interprets the elements of style that distinguish this historical building. Most people more familiarly refer to "The Old State House" as "Independence Hall."

Making Her Home on a Maine Island

IT IS SOMETHING to make a house on an island. Everything that is in it, from the chimney bricks and lumber and plaster and cement, to the kitchen stove and bathtubs and grand yellow sofa, we have brought across the river on the scow—in all sorts of weather, but, after Stephen's experience with the load of bricks, always picking our tide. . . . I, swept the floor of the living room as clean as ever I could, and we moved the yellow couch in. Then, while Stephen was upstairs, I cut the strings and undid the paper. I shall never forget how dazzling it looked in that bare white room, with the afternoon sun streaming through the many windows. Everyone—Ellison, Delma, and Mr. Farr—came and looked, but no one sat down. Then I put a piece of tissue paper over its pristine freshness and Stephen and I sat. Elegance has a joy, an excitement, on a rocky Maine island it simply can't have in a suave New York apartment. . . .

I never *will* forget the truly exhilarating feeling the first week we actually lived in the house. We had been cramped up on the boat so long—and they do seem cramped quarters when you aren't moving about from port to port. Delma had left and for three weeks I had cooked as well as made the beds and tidied up. Every morning we would get up at 6:30 to be all through breakfast and get to the island by 8. Then I would work furiously . . . shoveling out plaster or wheeling earth or stones, or endlessly painting, painting and scraping woodwork. Back to the *Morgana* for lunch, but no sitting down. I would cook lunch, eat it hurriedly, wash the dishes, and back to the island again. . . . It was the continual rush, rush, and the crampedness of the boat that got me. So when we moved into the house, I would walk about our big bedroom in a daze, feeling so free, so leisurely, and although I still cooked and washed the dishes, it seemed simple, for there was no hurry. We *were* in the house. We had achieved what we had been striving for so intensely all spring. . . . I am touched with awe and wonder every time I turn on a faucet in the bathroom, for when we came here there was not a well or a pipe; and every one of these bathroom fixtures we have brought down the river on the deck of the *Morgana*, and got up that steep hill and those narrow stairs ourselves. . . .

Out of four windows, as you come into the room from the bathroom, you see just water, hardly any sky and no ground under you—only the river constantly moving, constantly changing. Also, as you come in at night, you see the reflection of the Pond Island light in my mirror and, when my head is on my pillow, I can see the green Popham light. The west windows look down on my garden that I am so fond of.—From "On Gilbert Head," by ELIZABETH ETNIER (Boston: Little, Brown).

He Knew What He Could Do

NATURE, I THINK, intended me for a cobbler, or a patch-tailor. I love to mend and make crooked things straight. When I was a carpenter I preferred to make an old house over to building a new. Just now I am trying to help a young couple set up in the laundry business. It is along the same line; that is the reason I picked it for them. . . . They are just two—young people with the world before them. My office years ago became notorious as a sort of misfit shop where things were matched that had got mislaid in the hurry and bustle of life, in which some of us always get shoved aside. Some one has got to do that, and I like the job; which is fortunate, for I have no head for creative work of any kind. The publishers bother me to write a novel; the editors want me on their staffs. I shall do neither, for the good reason that I am neither poet, philosopher, nor, I was going to say, philanthropist; but leave me that. I would love my fellow-man. For the rest I am a reporter of facts. And that I would remain. So, I know what I can do and how to do it best.—From "The Making of an American," by JACOB RIIS. (New York: Macmillan.)

Promise

These shall be ours again,
In spite of war, of hate:
The fern-sweet April dusk,
Lambs by the pasture gate,
Stars, and the hylas' call,
And spring—articulate.

LESLIE SAVAGE CLARK

God's Abundant Supply for All

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS taught the need of a correct understanding of God and His perfect creation. He proved in his healing works the presence of the divine law of abundant health, supply, and joy supreme. Knowing that good is spiritual and unlimited, he fed the five thousand assembled to hear his teaching, though only five loaves and two fishes had been provided, and all were satisfied. Such an occurrence was divinely natural to him who said (Matthew 6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

Real substance is to be found in spiritual ideas, God's thoughts. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 468), "Spirit, the synonym of Mind, Soul, or God, is the only real substance." Since God fills all space, spiritual substance is everywhere and always available to those seeking for and loving the kingdom of God. As we utilize the law of God's abundant supply of spiritual ideas, our experience is enriched. Mrs. Eddy writes in her "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 307), "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies."

Christ Jesus met and mastered the temptation to believe that his sustenance or supply of good was dependent upon matter or material things. It is related in the fourth chapter of Matthew that the Master was tempted to believe that bread would sustain him after his forty days and nights of fasting in the wilderness. To this suggestion he replied (Matthew 4:4), "It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." He recognized that in God alone is all real sustenance, and that men will find their supply of good as they turn to God with their whole heart, and cease to look for it in any other direction. He knew that true supply is demonstrated as we constantly recognize and utilize God's abundant, sustaining, satisfying ideas.

Christian Science is today teaching men how to obey the commands of Christ Jesus, and is bringing to light in present experience the unceasing operation of the perfect laws of God. And one of these laws is that God, divine, omniscient Mind, bestows an unbroken, continuous, and abundant supply of good on all His creation. Man expresses the sustaining ideas of divine Mind, which include perfect distribution, perfect supply and demand, satisfying sustenance, and unlimited abundance for all, in which nothing can decay or be wasted. Man includes everything he needs as the expression of all good. The realm of Mind is all-embracing, supreme, and the correct understanding of true supply frees us from the false mortal concepts which would try to tell us that man's resources are limited, restricted, or can be lacking in any direction. In proportion to our understanding and demonstration of true, spiritual substance and supply, our human needs will be harmoniously met.

The quality of meekness is of prime importance if we are to bring to light in our experience God's abundant supply of good. We must be willing to leave material ambitions behind, and learn the things we most need to know for our spiritual progress. Also, we must love all mankind and be unselfish, since the very nature of real substance is universal good. A correct attitude of thought makes us receptive of divine ideas. The Psalmist sang (Psalms 37:11), "The meek shall inherit the earth; and shall delight themselves in the abundance of peace." Do we lack money, friends, strength, health, time, courage? Let us turn steadfastly, trustingly, and meekly to divine Love, and find Love's readiness to supply us with all necessary spiritual ideas, which will lead us to the "abundance of peace."

God's law of abundant good is demonstrated in our experience as we recognize that spiritual good must be shared before it can unfold into full fruition. Also, we need to be appreciative of all the good we have so far received. We all have much for which to be grateful. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 3): "Are we really grateful for the good already received? Then we shall avail ourselves of the blessings we have, and thus be fitted to receive more." Through gratitude to God, and love for God and man, we find ways whereby we can rightly express and share our heritage of real substance, which must bless all.

God's supply is inexhaustible; and so we must constantly be more alert and persistent in our search for and grateful acknowledgment of this supply. As we seek spiritual ideas understandingly, we shall find them and see that they are fully available for us, ever unfolding, expressing beauty and utility, bringing peace, health, holiness, and permanent joys. We shall find that more and more we are proving, in the words of Christ Jesus, that we do "not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Mindenkinek Bőséges Isteni Ellátása

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

KRISZTUS JÉZUS az Isten és az ő tökéletes teremtése helyes megértésének szükséges voltát tanította. Gyógyításaival bebizonyította, hogy az egészség, az ellátás és a legmagasabb örömök bőségének isteni törvénye mindég jelen van. Mert tudta, hogy a jó szellemi és határtalan dolog, enni adott az ötezer embernek,—akik azért jöttek össze, hogy tanításait hallhassák,—habár csak öt kenyér és két hal volt előtte, és mindenki ki volt elégítve. Az ilyen esemény istenien természetes volt az előtt, aki azt mondta (Máté 6:33), hogy „Keressétek először Istennek országát, és az ő igazságát; és ezek mind megadatnak néktek."

Igazi lényeg szellemi ideákban, Isten gondolataiban található. Mary Baker Eddy, a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) Felfedezője és Alapítója ezt írja a Krisztusi Tudomány tankönyvének, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-nek (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) 468-ik oldalán: „A Szellem, ami az Elmének, a Léleknek, vagy az Istennek rokonértelmű szava, az egyetlen valódi lényeg." Mert Isten tölt be minden teret, szellemi lényeg mindenütt van és mindég rendelkezésére áll mindazoknak, akik keresik és szeretik az Isten országát. Amint az Istentől jövő, szellemi ideákból álló bőséges ellátásnak törvényét használatba tesszük, meggazdagodik a mindennapi életünk. Mrs. Eddy így ír "Miscellaneous Writings" (Vegyes Irások) című művében (307-ik oldal): „Isten neked szellemi eszméit adja, s viszont ezek adják neked mindennapi készleteidet."

Krisztus Jézus szembeállt és legyőzte azt a csábítást, hogy higyje el, hogy az ő fenntartása és a jónak neki szánt készlete az anyagtól, vagy anyagi dolgoktól függött. Máté negyedik fejezetében olvassuk, hogy a Mester arra volt csábítva, hogy higyje el, hogy a negyven nap és negyven éjjelen át a sivatagban folytatott böjtölése után a kenyér táplálni tudná. Erre a szuggesztióra ezt felelte (Máté 4:4): „Meg van írva: Nemcsak kenyérrel él az ember, hanem minden igével, a mely Istennek szájából származik." Jézus felismerte, hogy minden fenntartás csakis Istenben van, s hogy az emberek a jónak készletét akkor találják meg, mikor egész szívükkel Istenhez fordúlnak és a jót egyebütt többé nem keresik. Jézus tudta, hogy a valódi ellátást csak Isten bőséges, fenntartó, kielégítő eszméinek folytonos felismerésével és felhasználásával lehet bebizonyítani.

A Krisztusi Tudomány az emberiséget ma arra tanítja, hogyan engedelmeskedhetnek Krisztus Jézus parancsolatainak és feltárja előttük Isten tökéletes törvényeinek mostani, mindennapi életükben való szüntelen működését. Ezen törvények egyike szerint Isten, az isteni, mindentudó Elme a jónak megszakítás nélküli, folytonos és bőséges készletével halmozza el összes teremtését. Az ember az isteni Elme fenntartó eszméit fejezi ki, melyek magukba foglalják a tökéletes felosztás, a tökéletes készlet és követelmény, a kielégítő fenntartás és a mindenki számára való határtalan bőség eszméjét, melyben semmi sem romolhat el, vagy pazarolható el. Az ember magába foglal mindent, amire, mint a minden jó kifejezésére, szüksége van. Az Elme birodalma mindent magába foglaló, legfensőbb birodalom, és a valódi ellátás helyes megértése felszabadít azon hamis, halandó elgondolástól, mely azt próbálja nekünk mondani, hogy az ember segélyforrásai végesek, korlátoltak, vagy hogy bármily tekintetben is hiányosak lehetnek. Azon mértékben, amelyben az igazi, szellemi lényeg és készlet mibenlétét értjük és bebizonyítjuk, fognak emberi szükségeink is kielégítést találni.

A szelídséget első fontosságu tulajdonságnak kell tekintenünk, hogy a jónak bőséges isteni készletét mindennapi életünkben napfényre hozhassuk. Hajlandónak kell lennünk az anyagi ambíciókról lemondani és mindazt megtanúlni, amit szellemi haladásunkhoz okvetlenül tudnunk kell. Továbbá, szeretnünk kell az egész emberiséget és önzetleneknek kell lennünk, mert a valódi lényegnek az általános jóság a természete. A gondolkozásunkban fenntartott ezen helyes magatartás fogékonnyá tesz minket az isteni eszmék iránt. A Zsoltáros így énekelt (Zsolt. 37:11): „A szelídek pedig öröklik a földet és gyönyörködnek a béke bőségében" (Angol Biblia fordítás). Nincsen talán pénzünk, baráti körünk, erőnk, egészségünk, idönk, bátorságunk? Forduljunk állhatatosan, bizalommal és alázatosan az isteni Szeretethez és a Szeretetet készen fogjuk találni arra, hogy minket mindazon szükséges szellemi ideákkal lásson el, melyek „a béke bőségéhez" vezetnek.

A bőséges jó isteni törvénye bebizonyúl mindennapi életünkben, amint felismerjük azt a tényt, hogy a szellemi jót másokkal meg kell osztani mielőtt teljes eredményességében ki tudna fejlődni. Továbbá, szükséges hogy tudjuk becsülni mindazt a jót, melyet eddig megkaptunk. Mindannyiunknak sok oka van a hálaadásra. Mrs. Eddy ezt írja (Science and Health, 3-ik oldal): „Hálásak vagyunk-e igazán a máris megkapott jóért? Akkor használni fogjuk az áldásainkat és így méltók leszünk arra, hogy még többet fogadhassunk el." Az Isten iránti hálaérzés és az Isten és az ember iránti szeretet útján módját fogjuk találni annak, hogy a valódi lényegből álló örökségünket helyes módon kifejezzük és másokkal megosszuk, s ez mindenkit meg fog áldani.

Isten készlete kimeríthetetlen; ezért tehát folytonosan éberebben és állhatatosabban kell ezt a készletet keresnünk és érte hálát adnunk. Amint a szellemi eszméket értelmünkkel keressük, meg fogjuk azokat találni és látni fogjuk, hogy a maguk teljességében rendelkezésünkre állanak, s hogy folytonos kibontakozásukban szépséget és hasznosságot fejezve ki, békét, egészséget, szentséget és állandó örömöket hoznak. Látni fogjuk, hogy növekvő mértékben fogjuk bebizonyítani, hogy, Krisztus Jézus szavait használva, „nemcsak kenyérrel él az ember, hanem minden igével, amely Istennek szájából származik."

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar forditásban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágositást.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1942

Second Section

Americans at War: Brazil Takes Drastic Steps to Block Nazi Armed Coup

These No Longer Are Loaded Nazi Guns Within the Americas

Brazil has seized and rendered them harmless, along with the organization which secretly drilled with them. Brazilian police are shown examining equipment just captured from a Nazi military and political unit in Rio Grande do Sul.

Protagonist for the United Nations in Brazil

At the left: Lieut. Gen. Oswaldo Cordeiro de Farias, Federal Interventor or Governor of Brazil's State of Rio Grande do Sul, who has taken the lead in uncovering Nazi activities there. Right: The captured banner of the local Nazi singing and shooting club, complete with bull's eye.

Italy lost its war on the home front. Germany's early success sprang from discipline on the home front. Britain won its most spectacular battle on the home front. The Americas, too, can win or fumble their war in this most critical of military sectors where armies are trained and equipped, and their morale determined.

The Christian Science Monitor therefore considers that a significant share of its war correspondence should come from Main Street, Tenement Street, and Lake Avenue; from Gun Street, Plane Street, and Wheat Street—or their equivalents south of the Rio Grande. Beginning today, Roland Hall Sharp and R. H. Markham offer a series of intimate dispatches on Americans at War. Mr. Markham's first dispatch will appear on this page tomorrow.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Porto Alegre, Brazil

From this center of heaviest German concentration in South America, embracing about 1,000,000 persons of Germanic descent in Brazil's three southernmost states, an encouraging report can be rendered as the Americas gird for a struggle unexampled in its effects on the rights men everywhere to walk erect and unafraid, to live and work in the daylight of individual conscience.

Here, if anywhere in the southern continent, are enough Germans to make serious trouble if the Nazis were given a free hand.

Here might have occurred the central blow struck toward taking over this strategic zone which is linked with other German concentrations in Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay.

Yet Brazil appears to have nullified the worst danger by the energetic dismembering of a Nazi machine which has been disclosed as having been organized and armed directly from Berlin.

Nor is this merely Brazil's answer in action to its commitments in the consultations of the American nations at Rio de Janeiro. For the past four years Brazilian secret police have been systematically surpressing the Nazis here even while the nation maintained cordial diplomatic relations with the Reich.

Stacks of Weapons

Stacks of revolvers, rifles, sabers, and similar weapons seized in the homes of Nazis by Brazilian police since the breaking of diplomatic relations with Germany testify to Nazi intentions and Brazil's alertness in this southernmost State where are are about 600,000 persons of German blood, or a fifth of the total populatioon.

Lieut. Gen. Oswaldo Cordeiro de Farias, who as Federal Interventor is entrusted with safeguarding one of Brazil's most exposed frontiers, goes at his assignment with an energy that appears to be keeping the Nazis and other anti-Brazilian elements under rigid control.

Many prominent Germans who worked closely with the Consulate in this capital city of Rio Grande do Sul, home State of President Vargas, were jailed the instant Brazil broke diplomatic relations at the end of the conference of American Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro.

Every day during my stay here the police have shown me radios, firearms, propaganda, and a wide assortment of weapons just seized, usually the night before, in Nazi houses or buildings.

But while this sounds as though the Nazi menace might break out any minute, General Cordeiro de Farias and his diligent police assistants express confidence that four years of blasting at Nazi strongholds in Rio Grande do Sul have lessened any prospect of a successful coup in this strategic State.

What might have been is another story. In two rooms at police headquarters here, Col. Aurélio da Silva Py, has assembled evidence of a ramified Nazi organization that brought to Brazil all of the familiar emblems and techniques. In this work the alert Chief of Police has been assisted by Dr. Plinio Brasil Milano, who has a reputation for knowing more about the Nazis in these parts than any other investigator. He holds a position comparable to Chief G-Man of Brazil at Brazil's most critical center so far as potential Nazi coups are concerned.

Assessing the situation in Rio Grande do Sul, all three of the men immediately in charge gave assurances to this correspondent that while they are far from overconfident, they believe the Nazi machine here has been smashed.

Leaders Deported

General Cordeiro de Farias concedes that the Nazis may retain secretly about 50 per cent of their former organization. He made this concession with a wry smile which indicated he felt he was being generous in his estimate. From talking with Brazilian officials and with well-informed non-Brazilian residents of long experience, you gather that the secret police and the Army are "right in on top" of any Nazi attempt to maintain an organization. Every known leader considered dangerous either has been deported or jailed.

How vital is Rio Grande do Sul in the entire picture of South American defense against Nazi shock tactics can be seen by coordinating the number of Germans here with the position of this region.

Rio Grande do Sul lies along the coast and extends inland in almost a square shape to the Uruguay River. This river bounds most of the State's northern and western line, sweeping down along the Argentine province of Misiones. There the Nazis have been particularly active.

General Cordeiro de Farias soon resorted to a map when discussing Rio do Sul and the Nazis. The interview took place in the same executive building where Dr. Getulio Vargas, then President of Rio Grande do Sul, officiated in 1930, just before he led his gaucho army north to Rio and to his unbroken tenure of Federal power since then.

The General, who is young, suave and confident, used a heavy red pencil to point out the main concentrations of Germans. The first zone extends north and west from Porto Alegre, a city of 350,000 and the metropolis of southern Brazil. Included in this district are São Leopoldo, Montenegro, and Novo Hamburgo.

Italians Discounted

Directly north of the capital begins another German zone, with Caxias somewhat to the east of its center. Italians are also located here and farther north, but the Brazilian tendency is to discount any danger from the Italian side.

Of greatest concern to General Cordeiro de Farias is the German concentration near his northwest frontier, bordering the Argentine province of Misiones. Between Cruz Alta and Rosa, the latter terminating the rail line from Porto Alegre, he traced a melon-shaped oval and shaded it heavily with his red pencil.

"There is our most critical region," he said. "Fortunately our other frontiers are protected by a more favorable situation. On the Uruguayan border there is a wide zone almost entirely populated by Brazilians. Also, Uruguay has been vigorous in its own measures against any political Nazi coup. Our concern is farther north, where the German colonies must be watched. There are many of them along the border of our next-door State, Santa Catharina. We also have sizeable Japanese colonies in that neighborhood. The Brazilian Army accordingly has strong garrisons there, with airfields."

The man who so quietly and confidently went over the map with his red pencil, and a blue one for the military posts, is the same who has said that "the Nazi serpent will never again raise its head in Rio Grande do Sul." This vigorous pronouncement reached the public press in Rio de Janeiro just before the meeting of foreign ministers opened. It was one of the most forceful official statements accompanying Brazil's all-out press campaign on the Allied side, after the policy of avoiding any offense to the Nazis in Berlin had been discarded.

"One potential danger," the General continued, "is that we here in Rio Grande do Sul may be called on to deal with a local situation complicated by a series of pressures applied by the Nazis in other places. Should there be some form of armed attack, say at Natal or Recife in the north of Brazil, attempting to combine external assault with internal disturbances all over South America, that would be something to meet. Short of such a development, we foresee no difficulty in handling the Nazis here."

Citizens Help

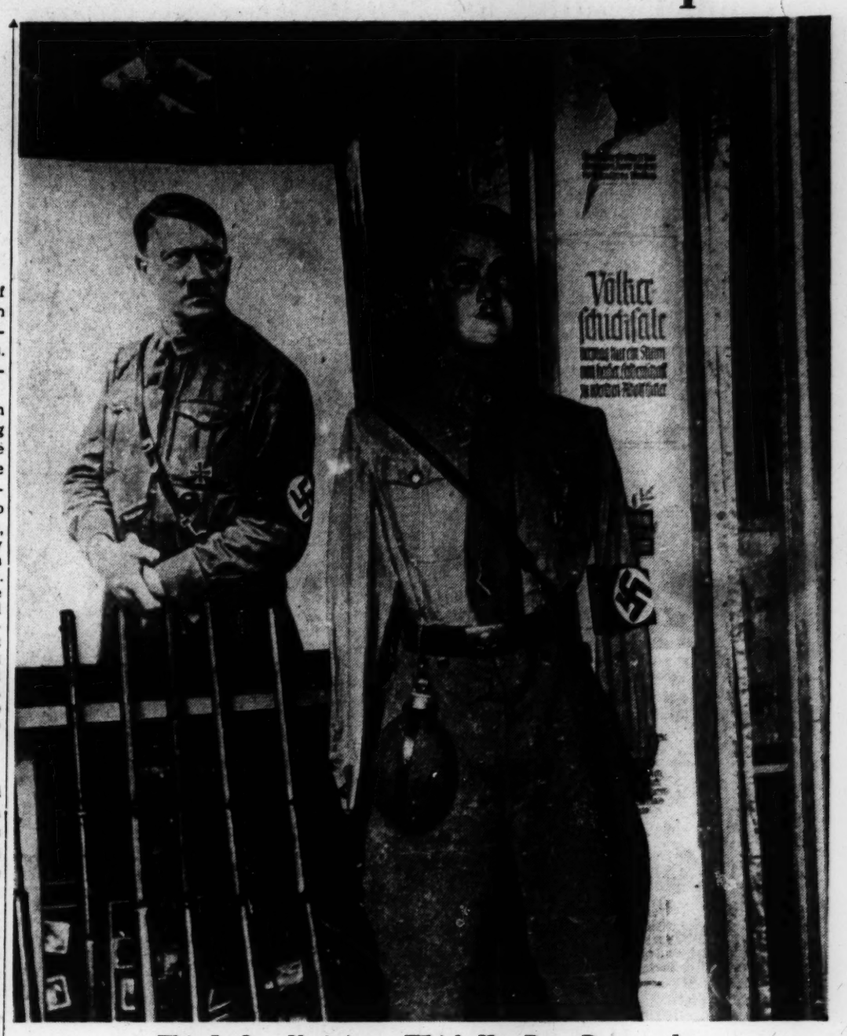
A factor greatly strengthening the Brazilian officials is the diligence of the Brazilian people. They have no desire to see their State overrun by Nazis, to put it mildly. You discover a deep dislike for the Germans among many Brazilians here, who share the nationalism that has rigidly restricted alien activities under the Vargas regime.

Typical of the official and public feeling is a placard prominently displayed in the front of busses running between Porto Alegre and São Leopoldo, recorded as the oldest German town, dating from 1824. Constantly before the eyes of Germans and German-Brazilians as they ride these and other busses are stinging words:

"Whoever is born in Brazil is either a Brazilian or a traitor."

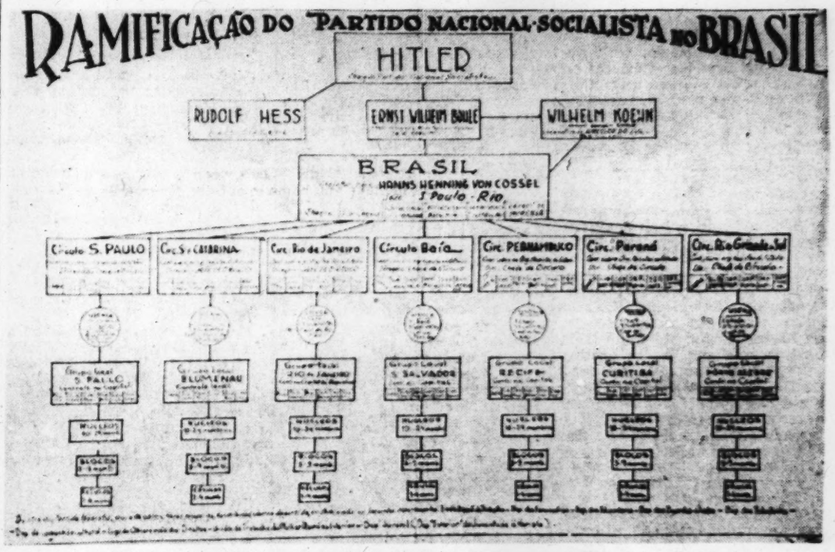
Considerable text elaborates on the theme in smaller type.

Moving in this most German of all Brazilian States, where a few years ago German was spoken more than Portuguese in some towns, you hear no German spoken, for local Brazilians would report violations to the police, or deal with the violators themselves. German, Italian, and Japanese are forbidden tongues since Brazil broke relations.



This Is One Nazi Army Which Has Been Destroyed

And destroyed within the gates of the Americas. This picture, taken by Mr. Sharp, is documentary evidence of the armed and uniformed Nazi Fifth Column which existed until recent days in Brazil's State of Rio Grande do Sul. The uniform shown on a dummy in Porto Alegre's police museum was worn by Ernst Dorsch, local Nazi leader. The picture and other material were seized from his military unit.



Nazi Network Within Brazil Is Openly Shown on This Seized Chart

Which the Brazilian police found in an earlier raid on local Nazi headquarters. It gave the police exact information as to how many Nazi agents were operating in each area of the nation. Ironically, Rudolf Hess is still listed as Party leader.

Intimate Message: Washington

From the vantage point of the nation's Capital, it looks today very much as though the United States were, at one and the same time, acting vigorously to win the war and halfheartedly to lost it.

Last week brought some new evidence that the Government is galvanizing the war effort as if nothing counted but fighting the enemy—and nothing does. But the ledger is also smudged with too much evidence which bears the mark of timidity and indecision and self-interest.

An articulate public opinion has recently proved that it can jolt both Congress and the Administration whenever it feels it necessary. It was this aroused public opinion which forced Congress to give back its very own pension grab and which earlier compelled the President to call off his pet multiple-agency control of arms production and put it in the decisive hands of a single authoritative and responsible chief.

I mention these healthy incidents because the latest developments on the side of a half-hearted war effort—which means a losing war effort—do not appear in any way to stem from popular complacency. To the contrary and to wit:

Through political timidity and Administration pressure the House of Representatives on Feb. 27 reversed within 24 hours its prior action suspending for the duration the 40-hour week and compulsory time and a half and double time pay. By voluntary agreement between trade unions and the Government, British labor is working between 55 and 60 hours. With German labor working 60 to 70 hours a week to build arms to crush freedom everywhere, can the United States protect freedom anywhere on a 40-hour week and a 40-hour mentality? Is this acting to win the war or to lose it?

President Roosevelt casually dismissed last week the idea that there was any occasion, any need, any reasonable case to be made for any improvement whatsoever in the make-up of the Cabinet and high personnel of the Government.

With no changes in the Cabinet since that propitious little moment just before the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia in 1940, can it be said that Mr. Roosevelt picked several years ago the most competent advisers and administrators in the country who are now above all the most qualified to help conduct the war? Can it be said that the President has placed the absolutely best men in office regardless of party? Thus the President peremptorily dismissed the suggestion that in Washington—as well as in London—the Cabinet ought to be given the benefit of a thorough shake-up in the interests of the all-out direction of war. Is this acting to win the war or to lose it?

A small flurry of strikes and defense production stoppages—but perhaps no smaller than a man's hand on the horizon—flared up last week and it is evident that the War Labor Board is soon to be called upon to settle the most controversial issues on wage increases and the union shop without any Presidential or Government clarification of wartime labor policy.

Recently Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, enunciated a policy against further general pay increases because they would become a source of dangerous inflation and last week the President's Congress of Industrial Organizations-American Federation of Labor war labor committee appealed to him to renounce it. Is this lack of clearly thought-out and forthright Federal policy on basic labor issues acting to win the war or to lost it?

The small band of Congressional isolationists who largely voted to keep the the country unprepared for war are not prepared to leave the conduct of the war to those who foresaw its coming and acted to counter it. Having believed that peace could be preserved by isolationism, they now assert that war can be won by isolationism. Having unsuccessfully waged an isolationist peace, they insist upon waging an isolationist war. They advocate less aid to the United Nations fighting the enemy at their gates, they propose summoning of the Navy to our back doors, they ask retention of American forces at home—with the certainty that when American forces really come to grips with the Japanese and the Nazis, they will be sure to be fighting on American soil and over American homes. Is this advice calculated to win the war or lose it?

Donald M. Nelson turned the screws tighter on production last week. Congress delegated further and powerful war powers to the White House. The State Department began to get firm with Vichy and obtained—for what it's worth—a Vichy promise that the French Fleet would not be turned over to Hitler. The country as a whole became more offensive-minded.

Mr. Roosevelt has given the nation superb leadership in helping America to perceive the nature and scope of the Nazi peril and to foresee the oncoming war, but his most faithful and helpful friends know he has an awfully hard time in the field of efficient organization.

It looks as though the time may be at hand again when public opinion will be needed to help the Administration organize effectively to achieve the objectives the President has enabled the country to see with such clarity and accept with such determination. When every action and policy and appointee of the Government is directed wholly to winning the war, victory will be on the way.

Roscoe Drummond

To Change the Subject:

There are several entrancing things they didn't tell me beforehand about San Francisco—the amazing feats of driving and parking on huge hills, the seals crowded on bare rocks for all the world like a museum exhibit, the quaint little cable cars of a Model T vintage, with passengers sitting out in the open, back to back, and a motorman who is called a gripman.

And they didn't tell me I would step out with a seagull.

In fact, they are in the plural, these poker-faced birds. You are likely to find them anywhere. They take you on, so to speak, about as soon as you arrive.

It begins with the ferry ride across the bay. They have gone on board before you. You and your fellow train passengers make for the bow, the better to see the Golden Gate and all the islands. A seagull or two moves over a mere fraction to let you have a better place, in a matter of fact way that says, "After all, we've seen it before and maybe you haven't." One sleek, dove-gray fellow, however, has given himself the stunt, no less, of perching on the ball of the flagstaff like a ship's head. He loses his balance later, but in the meanwhile wins general interest and bleacher cheers.

As the boat starts they fly low around you, obviously discussing you among themselves and showing an anxious sense of responsibility for your progress across the bay.

Outside your hotel window they flop down on a roof at various times of day, partly to receive food from several hotel windows, partly it seems because of their desire for at least a vicarious enjoyment of hotel life. When you go out they are at the front door, and along with the doorman, eye you gravely. You may even surprise one in the gutter, picking up a little something, although he quickly drops it, and putting his hands in his pockets regains his dignity in time to saunter by you, tipping his hat and saying what fine California weather we are having.

Wherever pigeons are fed you find seagulls also. In every park you see the salmon-colored webbed feet, the big blunt bills, the glassy eye and unsmiling stare of these big gray and white birds. En route to the Civic Auditorium I pass a large fountain. There around its brim they are shoulder to shoulder, facing the water. But they change human partners constantly, having some inner urge or perhaps again a sense of responsibility for ushering people who pass that way.

It is so flattering to be chosen by a seagull! To have one gravely give up his place at the fountain, flop over to one's very feet and eye one seriously, is an experience in seagull companionship that has not hitherto been mine.

"Hello," I say. "Going my way?" he replies, and we fall into step. What does one talk about to a seagull? The wake of ships? But one feels delicate about reminding this gentleman of the mass chasing ships after scraps usually done by his kind. There is, of course, the opera house ahead. The "Flying Dutchman," perhaps? Or Debussy's La Mer?

But you feel inadequate, so merely step along; and evidently it is acceptable, for you are gradually joined by his sisters and his cousins and his aunts, all walking solemnly beside you.

Now, there is a very winning chumminess about all this. Of a sudden you realize that these birds like you. They prefer you to tugs and to ferries, and perhaps even to battleships.

You have often walked out with robins and chirping sparrows, even with hens and a turkey. But they belong somehow to your everyday scene. You were, so to speak, in the cradle together.

These large creamy gray and white creatures have the whole wide expanse of the Pacific over which to range—glorious rugged coastal rocks, ships passing, grassy islands, a constant excitement and variety—and they prefer to walk with you across the park!

You inevitably grow fond of them. They all look alike—you won't be here long enough to call them by their first names. But you will always hereafter keep them on your calling list. And when you leave, you include among your "thank you" notes:

Dear Seagulls: That was such a charming stroll in the warm California sunshine among the flowers. It was sweet of you to give up your morning close-up of the Golden Gate Bridge to step out with me. When I come back, I'll look you up.

Millicent Taylor

Official Braves Party En Route to South—Red Sox Camp Is More Cheerful Now

National League Baseball Team Heading for Sanford

Experimenting with a spring training scheme that calls for an unusually late start and a quick trip home in April, the Braves left Boston at 8:20 o'clock this morning for their new Florida headquarters at Sanford. In the official party of 21 persons, led by President Bob Quinn, were five ball players, three of whom are on the Braves' roster and two of whom are youngsters going along for experience.

Tom Earley, Arthur Johnson, and Al Javery, three Greater Boston pitchers who were with the Braves last season, were the veterans on hand. Jim Hickey, righthand pitcher from South Weymouth, and Harold O'Connor, an outfielder from Brockton, were the boys having tryouts.

Secretary Duffy Lewis, who handled details of the trip, expected more ball players to join the party en route. Warren Spahn, George Washburn, and John Stats, pitchers and catcher respectively, will join up at New York; Dick Errickson, veteran righthander, will climb aboard at Philadelphia; and Frank Lamanna, another righthanded hurler, will get on at Washington.

The remainder of the group which left South Station this morning consisted to stockholders, friends, and eight newspaper men. Commissioner and Mrs. William P. Long of the Park Department were present, as usual. So were Dr. Herbert Howard and his niece, Lalla Dewire, and Dr. Paul Butler. Max Meyer, a stockholder, and Edward Seh, a friend, will get on at New York, David Barry at Providence.

Due at Sanford tomorrow night, the Braves will have their first workout on Wednesday. Until a week from today, pitchers and catchers will over-run the premises, but then they will be joined by fielders and hitters. The latter will have just five days in which to prepare themselves for the first exhibition game, which will be played at Sanford against Washington March 14.

Besides such rookies as Hickey and O'Connor, the Braves have 14 pitchers and five catchers who should be at Sanford for Wednesday's practice. One of these is Ernie Lombardi, the huge catcher and slugger who was recently acquired from the Cincinnati Reds.

The Southern Exposure

Manager Casey Stengel will be at Sanford when the Boston party arrives tomorrow evening and Coach George Kelly should board the train at Jacksonville tomorrow morning. Both live on the Pacific Coast. . . . Absent will be Player-Coach Johnny Cooney, who has notified the Braves that he will not report until March 10, because of illness at his home in Sarasota. . . . This will be the fourth training site tried by the Braves under Bob Quinn in seven years. St. Petersburg, Bradenton, and San Antonio successively failed to satisfy him. . . . Sanford is a town of about 10,000 persons, located on the St. John's River south of Jacksonville. . . . Patsy Rego and Doc May, the clubhouse bosses, already are in camp getting things ready for the appearance of the athletes. . . . Jim Hickey was with the Braves when they trained at Bradenton in 1940, but the big righthander has not yet pitched higher than Class A. He was with Hartford a year ago.

Sports Around the Hub

Dodds Overshadows World Records

Even the setting of a new world indoor record for the three-mile run at the National A. A. U. championships at Madison Square Garden last Saturday night failed to put in the background the accomplishments of a one Gil Dodds who won the mile race in 4:08.7. Dodds' time was not a world record but he captured the headlines because he learned to run by correspondence. And, too, the time of 4:08.7 is a new A. A. U. mark.

Representing the Boston Athletic Association, Dodds, formerly of Ashland College, Ohio, took the lead on the fifth lap and went on to build up a 15-yard advantage at the half-way mark. Leslie MacMitchell of New York University gave Dodds a battle all the way, threatening to pass the B. A. A. runner on the last curve, but the divinity student put on a final spurt that saw him finish four feet out in front. MacMitchell, who entered the race a favorite, had not been beaten in 19 previous starts.

* * *

Winning the New England Intercollegiate Hockey title is becoming an old story to the Boston College hockey team. Saturday afternoon the Eagles went on to claim their third successive title by beating Colby, 7 to 5. As a matter of fact, the B. C. six is setting some sort of a record, for not only have they been champions of the league three successive years but in those years they have gone unbeaten in league competition.

* * *

The Boston Olympics, who notched but one victory in three starts over the week end, are facing a strenuous stretch of games beginning Wednesday when they travel to River Vale for the first of four contests in five days. Friday they will be in Washington before coming home to meet New York Rovers at the Garden Saturday and River Vale here Sunday. Last Friday the 'Pics lost to Baltimore 9-7; Saturday they defeated Baltimore 6-5; while yesterday in New York they were shut out by the Rovers 6-0.

* * *

Wayne Schell, who won the championship three years in a row but who did not play last year, will be the main threat of defending champion Bob Wright in the State badminton championships which start tomorrow at the University Club. The former Mary Whittemore, who married Leonard Schlemm, top-ranking Canadian player now serving in the British Navy, is favored to retain her singles title, and with Fred Bogardus is seeded No. 1 in the mixed doubles which they won last year. There will be no defending champions in the men's doubles, inasmuch as Harold Seavey and Harold Vose are both in the service. Preliminary rounds will be played through Thursday, with quarter-finals scheduled for Friday, semi-finals Saturday afternoon, and finals Saturday night.

* * *

Harvard's athletic teams didn't fare so well over the week end. The hockey team lost to Yale on home ice, 4 to 2; the wrestlers fell before Princeton 25-to-5; the swimmers were outclassed by an undefeated Princeton team, 53 to 22, and their track team bowed to Dartmouth, 52-to-48. The only bright spot of the week end for the Crimson boys was their basketball victory over Penn in Philadelphia, 53-to-40.

* * *

The Eastern Division Championships of the Intercollegiate Ski Union's 12th annual meet at Bridgeton, Maine, was won by the University of Maine with 562.912 points, defeating Bates, M. I. T., and Colby. This was Maine's 11th title in this annual event. Bates was the defending champion.

* * *

Sport Shorts—The Skating Club of Boston will hold its annual club competitions on Thursday, March 5 . . . Dartmouth's hockey team was victor over the Army, 9 to 4 . . . The Big Green basketball team assured itself of at least a tie in the Eastern League by downing Cornell at Ithaca, 68-to-53 . . . Northeastern's track team defeated Brown at Providence, 47-to-25.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
New York	27	14	1	55	161	127
Toronto	25	13	3	53	137	105
Boston	21	14	6	48	128	97
Chicago	21	19	3	45	132	132
Detroit	15	24	4	34	119	135
Montreal	14	26	3	31	113	158
Brooklyn	14	27	2	30	117	153

Pentagonal Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Dartmouth	6	0	0	12	43	22
Princeton	4	2	0	8	26	21
Yale	4	3	0	8	35	21
Harvard	2	4	0	4	21	26
Army	0	7	0	0	16	51

Results Feb. 28

Yale 4, Harvard 2.
Dartmouth 9, Army 4.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
New York	32	18	5	69	248	180
Boston	30	17	6	66	230	183
Johnstown	30	18	5	65	215	193
Washington	25	25	5	55	231	236
Baltimore	24	28	4	52	233	246
Atlantic City	18	35	1	37	213	275
River Vale	15	33	4	34	160	216

Boardwalk Cup Standing

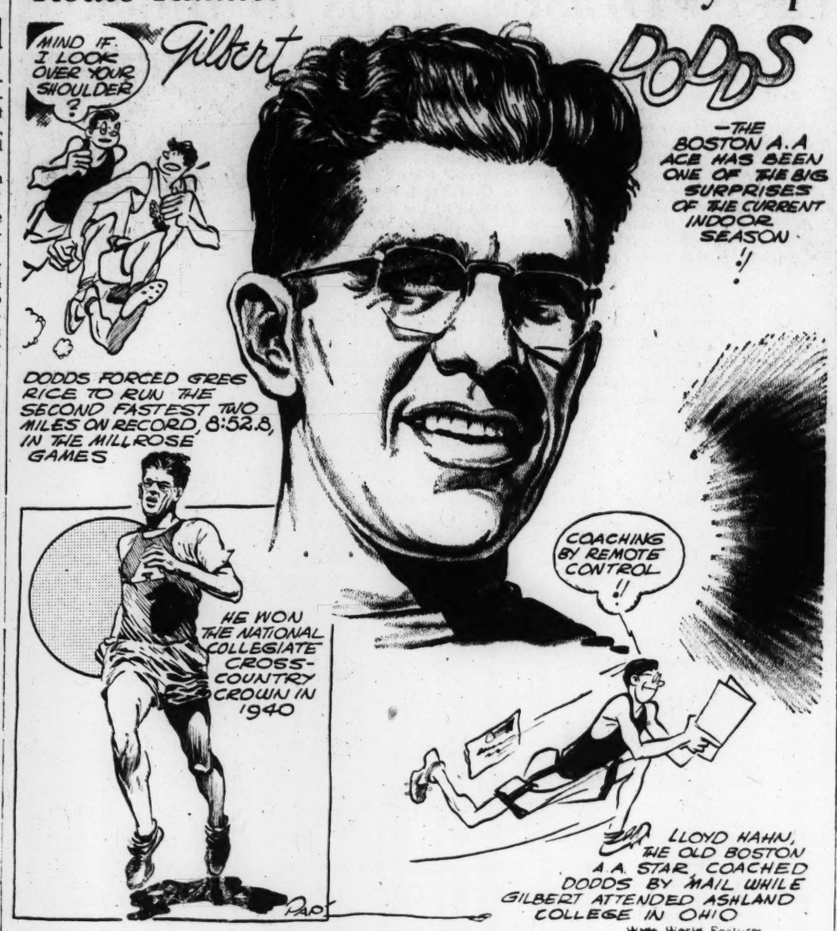
New York	15	7	3	33	117	77
Johnstown	13	9	1	27	95	91
Washington	12	11	2	26	107	103
Baltimore	11	13	2	24	108	114
Atlantic City	11	12	1	23	94	99
Boston	9	12	2	20	84	97
River Vale	7	14	1	15	72	96

At Illinois Lou Boudreau had to give up the shortstop job to Murray Franklin. This year Lou is manager at Cleveland and Franklin is a recruit shortstop at Detroit.

Another Hobby For You

If you knit, sew, paint, carve, write, click a camera, play an instrument, collect stamps or make ship models, you have to buy *supplies*. So why not make it your hobby to buy hobby supplies from advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor?

Route Runner —By Pap'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Gilbert DODDS
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DODDS FORCED GREG RICE TO RUN THE SECOND FASTEST TWO MILES ON RECORD, 8:52.8, IN THE MILLROSE GAMES
HE WON THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CROSS-COUNTRY CROWN IN 1940
COACHING BY REMOTE CONTROL!
LLOYD HAHN, THE OLD BOSTON A.A. STAR, COACHED DODDS BY MAIL WHILE GILBERT ATTENDED ASHLAND COLLEGE IN OHIO
PAP
Wide World Features

Dodds Upsets MacMitchell In Mile Effort

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Four indoor world track marks were established Saturday night in the national AAU championships but Gil Dobbs, a shy Nebraskan now studying in Boston to be a minister, drew the most applause.

Twenty-three-year-old Dobbs, making his first board appearance as a miler after threatening Greg Rice in a trio of two-mile races, ended Leslie MacMitchell's string of triumphs with a 4:08.7 effort.

MacMitchell yesterday told guests at a luncheon, where he was presented the James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy as the outstanding athlete of 1941, that he thought Dobbs "was running too fast and I was going fast enough to win."

This week MacMitchell will compete in the IC-4A meet at the Garden to which 34 eastern colleges are sending their best.

The world marks established at the AAU meet were Rice's 13:45.7 in the three-mile run; Al Blozis' 57 foot ¾ inch toss in the shot put; Seton Hall's 7:39.8 in the two-mile relay, and John Borican's 2:24.3 in the 1,000 meter run. During the afternoon events, Frank Dixon of Brooklyn lowered the schoolboy record for the mile to 4:20.7.

Might Enlist

SARASOTA, Fla. (AP)—Chick Harbert, winner of the San Antonio and Beaumont open golf tournaments, says he hopes to join the Army Air Corps after completing the winter circuit.

"There is nothing definite, because I don't know whether the Army will accept me, but I do plan to try to join," he said.

Warmerdam Heads Athletes Competing in Auditorium

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—With a cast of contestants that will rank high in quality, the Olympic Club will inaugurate on Friday evening, March 13, in the San Francisco Civic Auditorium a series of annual indoor track and field meets.

In addition to Cornelius Warmerdam and the rest of the members of its team that so decisively won the 1941 National A. A. U. meet at Philadelphia, the pick of practically all the major schools and junior colleges of the State of California will be available. Especially gratifying to the Olympic Club was the offer of Dean Cromwell of the University of Southern California to send any of his boys that Manager Charley Hunter wished to have compete. When one considers that U. S. C. won the 1941 championships of the Pacific Coast Conference, the Fresno West Coast Relays, and the National Collegiates it is easy to realize that a great attraction has been placed at the disposal of the Olympic Club.

10 Events

A streamlined program of 10 events has been scheduled and efforts will be made to complete the meet within 140 minutes. On the program will be the one-mile 600 yards; 1000 yards; two-mile 50-yard high hurdles; running high jump; pole vault; one-mile junior college and freshman relay; and the one-mile varsity and club relay. On last year's performances the mile should be a great race between Leroy Weed (U. S. C.) with a best time of 4:11.0 and Dick Peter (the Olympic Club), who was consistent last year around 4:11.5.

At this time it is not known whether Grover Klemmer will run in the 600 yards but both Hubert Kerns and Cliff Bourland of U. S. C. will compete and as these two athletes were credited with a time of 46.1 in the 400 meters, their presence in the race will give it class and distinction. The 1,000 yards will be of especial interest as the fans will get their first look at two possible champions of tomorrow—Roger Lane of U. S. C. and Thelmo Knowles of San Jose State College. Lane won the 1940 California high school 880 championship, and Knowles duplicated his performance in 1941. Lane, a smooth strider, ran the half mile in his freshman year in 1:56.6 while Knowles covered the same distance in 1:55.7 in winning the prep title. Other promising boys in this event include Keeling (1:58.0) of Fresno State and Bob Hogan of the University of California. Invitations have been mailed to Ted Vollmer (1941 national junior 10,000-meter champion), Bob Madrid (who finished second to Greg Rice in the 5,000 meters at the same meet) and Art Cazares, and should these three face the starter the two mile might prove to be the best race of the evening.

Sprint Talent

There is a wealth of talent in the sprint with Hal Davis (1940 national 100 and 200-meter champion and 1941 200-meter champion and co-holder of the world record of 10.2 for the 100-meter with Jesse Owens); Eddie Morris (1940 California high school sprint champion and national junior champion the same year in the 100-meters and 200-meters); Richie Browning and Dean Cromwell's son from U. S. C.; Bob Waters (9.7) of The Olympic Club; Bill Smith (9.7) of San Jose State and Albert Jackson (Fresno State), who won the 1941 prep 100-yard title in 9.8.

Three stars will head the field in the 60-yard high hurdles: Joe Batiste, who has sped over the 120-yard high hurdles in 14.3; John Biewener (U. S. C.), consistent around 14.4 last year, and the sensational Omar Cowles, winner of the 1941 prep title in the 120-yard high hurdles in the remarkable time of 14.3. Lester Steers is expected to defend his Pacific Association indoor high jump record of 6-8¼ made in 1940 and there will be a number of most promising young jumpers in the field. Gilbert (LaCava) Greene holds the interscholastic record with a leap of 6-7⅛; Bill Smith has already leaped 6-7 and Joe Batiste 6-5.

To Extend Runway

Cornelius Warmerdam will attempt to better the world record of 15 feet 7¼ he set at Boston on Feb. 14 and Manager Charley Hunter will extend the runway so as to give him all the space he needs to develop the necessary speed.

Also competing will be Guinn Smith, the greatest vaulter ever developed at the University of California, with a best height of 14-6⅜, Bill Schaefer, the only man to defeat Warmerdam in the last two years, and a number of young vaulters of much promise.

Following is the complete list of Warmerdam's vaults of 15 feet or better: April 12, 1940, 15 feet; June 29, 15-1⅛; April 12, 1941, 15-2⅜; April 26, 15 feet; April 28, 15 feet; May 24, 15 feet; June 6, 15 feet, 15-4¼, and 15-5¾; June 10, 15 feet; June 29, 15 feet; July 3, 15 feet; Dec. 28, 15 feet; Feb. 7, 1942, 15-00¾; Feb. 14, 15-2, and 15-7¼. Not satisfied with his latest astounding performance he plans to continue competition as long as he thinks he can better his existing records.

H. Archie Richardson

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

Iron Mountain, Mich.—Torger Tokle established American ski jump record by sailing 289 feet off the Icy Pin Mountain slope. Ralph Bietila of Ishpeming, Mich., established U. S. Class C mark by soaring 261 feet.

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Miami, Fla.—Marion J. Cooper, Louisville, Ky., won Auerbach trophy in Biscayne Bay inboard regatta with a first and two seconds in the three heats.

* * *

New Haven, Conn.—Gloria Gallen broke Eleanor Holm Rose's American 220-yard backstroke record with 2:47 effort in Yale pool.

* * *

Detroit—Herman Van Putten of New York, won senior men's title in North American indoor speed skating championships; senior women's crown won by Elaine Gordon, Chicago.

* * *

New Haven, Conn. — Charles Brinton of Princeton retained his national Intercollegiate Squash Racquets singles championship defeating Dick Cooley of Yale, 17—14, 15—10, 15—5, in the final match of a three-day tournament.

The doubles title was captured by the Dartmouth team of Austin and Sands which whipped a Yale team composed of Cooley and Adams, 15—12, 11—15, 15—11, 15—11.

* * *

Pittsburgh — The University of Pittsburgh announced that Forrest Evashevski, former football star at the University of Michigan, has been named backfield coach at Pitt. Evashevski now is head football coach at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

* * *

Miami, Fla.—Earl Christiansen won Dixie amateur golf championship for second time, defeating William Y. Stembler, 3 and 2, in finals.

* * *

Lake Placid, N. Y.—Jim Bickford of Saranac Lake's bobsledding Red Devils claimed a clean sweep of this season's major four-man events at this report by capturing the closing race, for the Lowell Thomas Trophy.

Bickford snapped off four fast runs down the Mt. Van Hoevenberg mile slide—in one heat dropping his time to 1:06.72—and compiled a four-heat total better than two seconds faster than that of runner-up Joe Meconi, driving for the Lake Placid Bobsled Club. Munroe "Monk" Flagg of Saranac Lake was third.

* * *

Mount Tremblant, Que. — Dartmouth's ski team rode to a decisive victory over McGill University in the third international collegiate competition, 1084.1 points to 1047.

Bob Meservey of Hanover, N. H., after winning the downhill race Saturday turned on the pressure in the Slalom event yesterday to win in 2:08.4.

* * *

St. Petersburg, Fla.—F. W. Ward of St. Petersburg and Olean, N. Y., won the Florida West Coast Senior golf tournament here with a 36-hole score of 151. Ward shot a three over par 74 to go with an opening round of 77, and finished six strokes ahead of J. W. Dodge of Syosset, N. Y., and H. L. Vaughn of Lynn, Mass., who had identical cards of 77-80—157.

Air Force Six Led to Victory By Kraut Line

OTTAWA, March 2 (AP)—The Hull Volants learned an object lesson Saturday—you can't stop the Krauts by body-checking.

The three-time champions of the Ottawa City Senior League experimented with that formula against the Royal Canadian Air Force Flyers in the first game of the league's best-of-seven final play-off series and dropped a 6-4 verdict before 7,262 paid admissions, largest city league crowd since 1929.

The Kraut line rode out a stiff-checking barrage to split up seven scoring points—Woody Dumart two goals and an assist, Bobby Bauer one goal and an assist, and Milt Schmidt two assists.

The second game of the series will be played Tuesday night.

Points Come Slowly For Bruins Team

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Of all their records and former glories, the Boston Bruins had precious little they could point to with pride today. After last night's 3-3 tie with Detroit Red Wings at the Garden, the Bruins still could say this morning that they haven't bowed to Detroit in Boston since Dec. 7, 1937—but that is about all.

With a bit of good fortune here and there the Bruins should wind up the season in third place, just ahead of the Chicago Black Hawks whom they would then meet in the play-offs. Toronto, which plays here at the Garden tomorrow night, and New York Rangers, who meet Brooklyn Americans tomorrow, will fight it out for first place and will later face each other in the play-offs.

One Point

It has now taken the Bruins four games to notch one point—their total achievement since the Krauts departed after defeating Montreal Canadiens 8-1 last Feb. 10. In the dressing room after last night's game, Manager Art Ross asked, with a shake of his head, "The points are coming rather slowly, aren't they?"

Fortunately for the Bruins, the points have not been coming fast for the Black Hawks, either, for in the past six games Chicago has moved ahead only two points. Over the week end the Hawks bowed twice to the Maple Leafs, 8-2 and 4-3, and they must now make up three points on the Bruins in the five games remaining to them. The Bruins, on the other hand, have seven games left to play.

Bright Side

On the bright side of the Boston picture is the fact that the Bruins can wind up no worse than fourth, for Detroit, Montreal, and Brooklyn all have too few games left to enable them to overhaul either Chicago or Boston. Seems funny, though, to call that a bright side of the picture when the Bruins have flown so high the past few years.

There was little for the home folks to cheer about last night, unless they wanted to be happy because the Bruins were not beaten. Maybe they should have been happy, at that, for until the overtime session had ended, it appeared more than once as though the Wings were going to win.

End Zone Trouble

The B's have always had more or less trouble getting out of their own end zone. In recent years after they did get out they could put the pressure on and keep it on until they scored. Last night, however, practically two-thirds of the play was in the Boston end, and as one wag put it, it must have seemed good to the Bruins when they did emerge from behind their blue line to skate on the nice fresh ice at the Detroit end of the rink.

If it had not been for goalie Frankie Brimsek, the ending might well have been different. He had 44 stops, some of them truly thrillers, to 36 for Johnny Mowers, who was seeking a shutout to earn himself a $500 bonus from Manager Jack Adams for an even half-dozen this season.

Broke Famine

Roy Conacher finally broke his goal famine that had extended for more than a month by sinking one of his patented specialties in the second period, and then getting a gift of a goal by Mowers. In the third period Roy tried to set up Eddie Wiseman by flipping the puck between the Wings' defensemen. The puck rolled straight toward Mowers, too fast for Wiseman to reach but slowly enough to be stopped with one finger. Mowers did a jackknife dive in an attempt to smother the puck, but missed his timing and to his embarrassment the red light came on. Rookie Jack McGill scored the Bruins' opening goal.

In other N. H. L. games over the week end Montreal defeated Brooklyn 8-3 and tied them 1-1 to move out of the cellar and shove the Amerks there instead. The Canadiens sport a one-point lead over the Amerks in the battle for the sixth play-off spot.

News of Williams Restores Confidence to Teammates

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 2—As Joe Cronin would say, there was a little more zip and pepper noticeable today as most of the Red Sox batterymen, infielders and outfielders worked together for the first time at Payne Field. And although no one mentioned it, that extra hustle may have been inspired by the recent news that Ted Williams, the American League's .406 batting king in 1941, is on his way to Sarasota and should be in uniform by the end of the week.

Sparked Club

With "Ted the Kid" in there every day, patroling left field and taking his "cuts" in the batters' box, the Red Sox would be right up there battling the Yankees in this next American League pennant session. A distance threat every time he steps to the plate, the long, lean youngster with the 1,000 moves has the power to keep the club high in the money, as he did in 1941 when he sparked them home second. With a little help in the right spots, he would have continued his history-making slugging in the World Series against the Dodgers last fall.

There is something about the appearance of a hitter like Williams that adds confidence to the entire ball club. He is the spark-plug type. His hustle is catching. And, of course, the other players know that with him in there regularly, the chances of that extra money at the end of the year are much better. So, although the young Californian was not on the scene as Cronin ran his outfit through the usual batting and fielding drills this morning, a fresh confidence was in the air. You could almost hear them say: "The Kid is on his way."

Ted In Left

As long as Williams remains with the club, Cronin's outfield situation will not be difficult to solve. Ted will be back at his old patrol in left. Dom Di Maggio, the little professor with the antelope stride, will again take care of center. So far as is known, he will not be taken by the draft for a while. For a right fielder Cronin can pick from Lou Finney, Pete Fox and Johnny Welaj, the last named a recent addition from Washington.

However, as only five outfielders are listed on the roster, the Red Sox manager does not have to think about cutting on the picket line. He will carry all five. His only problem, if it can be called such, is to name that right fielder. This three-way scramble may eventually become very interesting from the sidelines.

Hurlers Cheer

But getting back to Williams, the news that the Minneapolis draft board would not call him to the colors immediately was cheered by the Red Sox pitchers, who remember not only that sensational .406 batting average, but also those 120 runs batted in and 135 runs scored. The loss of those tallies in 1942 would mean added grief to the hurlers, who seem to have their hands full as it is.

Jim Tabor probably had one of the shortest outfielding careers in history. He worked out in left field in Friday's practice and was instructed by Cronin to continue, even after it was learned that Williams was en route to Sarasota, with the permission of his draft board. But when it became known a few hours later that Ted had been reclassified and would be available for the entire season, Joe immediately announced that Jim was again a third baseman.

However, there is a feeling in camp that Tabor may still do some outfielding in 1942. Williams will be in left, Dom Di Maggio in center and Lou Finney, Pete Fox, and Johnny Welaj would seem to be available for right. But unless Welaj looks better at the plate than he has in the first days at Payne Field, Tabor may succeed him as the fifth outfielder. Cronin gives no hint of this, yet it could happen.

Tabor could probably do a fair defensive job in the picket line. He can run and his arm is strong. Judging fly balls should not be a problem. And his hitting would go on as usual. Also, it would give Cronin his long-cherished chance to play third base.

Boston's hope in the flag race is based on the mound staff. If Frank Shellenback's pupils can deliver, there is no doubt that the Red Sox will give the Yankees plenty to think about. True, the draft has been kind to Joe McCarthy, but a couple of his pitchers are not getting any younger and they may find the going rough in '42. In fact, so will a lot of other hurlers with Williams on the job.

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Emerson Dickman looks in fine shape. With apologies to Uncle Sam's Navy, it is a pity the fellow cannot work this year in the American League. Joe Cronin says: "We'll get him in shape—for the Navy."

* * *

Mace Brown, the husky righthander, is wearing Lefty Grove's old No. 10 uniform. Only Brown and Joe Dobson, by the way, looked as if they needed to shed a few pounds when they reached camp. The rest of the squad reported in unusually good shape for this time of the year.

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Skeeter Newsome will hit righthanded against southpaws and vice-versa. "I can't hit anything by staying up there right-handed," said Skeeter, "so I might just as well try switching. What can I lose?"

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Dickman, incidentally, will be stationed in Miami, but will have his own apartment on the outskirts of the city. Dick will be assistant to the athletic director.

* * *

Larry Woodall's first comment was on long Will Butland. "I like this boy's motion. He should be real fast when he gets loosened up. Yes, I like him."

* * *

Tex Hughson threw for about two weeks at his Texas home before coming to Sarasota. He reported ready to open the season. Another man who reported "in the pink" was Jimmy Foxx, who looks as if he could hit 60 over that Fenway Park fence this year.

* * *

Mike Ryba arrived yesterday and signed his contract without much waste of time. Oscar Judd, the Canadian pitcher who had trouble getting over the border, also is working out here now.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

Clearwater, Fla.—That Cleveland vacancy at first base doesn't appeal to Chubby Dean, the pitcher who used to be assigned to the initial bag by Connie Mack. Currently, handyman Oscar Grimes and rookies Lew Fleming, Vern Frieburger and Don Barton are the candidates for Hal Trosky's old job along with rookie catcher Otto Denning.

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El Centro, Calif.—Bill Clemenson, Pittsburgh Pirate hurler, has been granted a day off March 17 to marry his schoolday sweetheart, Helen Regina Kelly, at his Santa Cruz home.

* * *

Lakeland, Fla. — The Detroit Tigers have nine holdouts, General Manager Jack Zeller announced upon his arrival here, but the only surprises in the lot were Outfielder Rip Radcliffe and Pitcher Bud Thomas.

Radcliffe is expected in camp shortly but Thomas has indicated he will remain on his farm at North Garden, Va., until the difficulties have been cleared up.

* * *

Miami, Fla.—Manager Mel Ott of the New York Giants was looking for the answer to the baseball riddle that permitted his club to score in the first inning of each of the two week-end games with the Dodgers but kept the bats silenced the remainder of the way although Sunday's 3-to-2 game went 12 innings.

* * *

Avalon, Calif. — Jimmy Wilson, never forgetful that he changed Bucky Walters from a fair third baseman into a good pitcher, is trying another experiment. Impressed by John Quinn's speed, the Cub manager saw to it that his club retained the Los Angeles first baseman.

Last year Quinn hurled for Madison, Wis., and won one and lost four but Wilson is resuming the experiment this spring.

* * *

St. Petersburg, Fla. — Although Joe Di Maggio's cabin is only 14 miles from the park where the New York Yankees are training, the slugging outfielder hasn't appeared at any of the workouts.

Di Maggio, the American League's Most Valuable Player last season, officially becomes a holdout today when the outfielders and infielders are expected to report.

* * *

Pasadena, Calif.—Leo Wells, kid shortstop from St. Paul, is only a few miles away from the Chicago White Sox training camp, but he hasn't shown up for drills because he's keeping on with his job in an airplane factory. He is expected Thursday, however, when the main Sox contingent is due.

Restaurants

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Miss Dutton's
44-48 Washington Street
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
Open 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
CLOSED SUNDAYS

LUNCHEON, TEA and DINNER
The Salad Bowl
Dorothy Gould
137 Thayer St. Telephone Manning 4205
SANDWICHES, SALADS, CATERING
Closed Sundays

PEQUOT
Dining Room
• LUNCHEON • TEA
• DINNER
Closed Sundays
424 LLOYD AVENUE

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Alma's Tea Room
Proprietor—Alma M. Truesdale
Real Home Cooked Food
Attractively Served—Moderately Priced
Intersection Route 3 and Route 28
North of Manchester, N. H.

Current Art Exhibitions—News of Music—New Films in Boston

Etchings by Augustus John Added to Wiggin Collection

By Dorothy Adlow

It is good news that the Wiggin Collection, recently acquired by The Boston Public Library, is still growing, and that, abundant as is its store of prints, they continue to be replenished by the benefactor. The most recent accession, part of which will be exhibited during the month of March at the Library, consists of a complete collection of etchings by the eminent contemporary British artist, Augustus John. They were gathered by a former pupil of Mr. John, now a famous etcher, Gerald L. Brockhurst.

Augustus John has for many years been regarded as a living legend among English artists. He entered the Slade School in 1894 and soon acquired a reputation as a draughtsman. He was subjected to many artistic influences—the old and modern masters, impressionism and realism. His style, while allied to trends of his day, does not coincide decisively with any one of them. He has worked with freedom and spontaneity, responding to a keen eye and a robust imagination. While he has fallen short of being a master, he surmounts the average by a generous margin. He possesses some points in common with J. A. M. Whistler, both in artistic grasp and in shortcomings.

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The prints at the Library encompass the entire range of Augustus John's repertoire in aquaforte. Brockhurst had chosen an impression from each plate as it was forthcoming, and there are 114 subjects. Added to states and trial proofs, there are all told 151 prints in the collection. Some are very rare, for there were sometimes but two or three impressions pulled.

The John prints show a profound appreciation of Rembrandt, who was the great, generous reservoir of ideas and inspiration of all etchers who lived after him. John studied with Poynter, Legros, and Brown. Certainly he should, if he would, have had all the principles of sound discipline instilled. But in the print as the painting there are perceivable traces of lassitude, a disinclination to carry much beyond the initial burst of energy that comes with inspiration.

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Augustus John was born with a great talent which perhaps expressed itself most fully in drawing. For that, John possesses the grace, the vigor, the imagination, and some of these qualities characterize the etchings. But when it came to editing his work, softening, integrating, subduing, he seems to have lacked either patience or capacity; in any event he has been content with sketchiness. The print in its nature calls for more attentiveness; it does not abide fortuitousness.

If we seem to bear down somewhat on Augustus John, it is merely because he has had such a great talent and was not ready to give it the full measure of artistic responsibility. The Wiggin prints show what a superb portraitist he was, how he could grasp and transcend character, how quick he has been to perceive the inner glow, the personal distinction of the interesting models who sat for him.

There are some handsome portraits; to mention a few, Stephen Granger, Charles McEvoy, brother of Ambrose McAvoy, the artist, Jacob Epstein, Percy Wyndham Lewis, William Butler Yeats, and several self-likenesses. The very first self-portrait shows his early devotion to Rembrandt. The themes of women give freer exercise to the imagination of the artist. Woman is envisioned as Amazon, sylph or tragédienne. Background and detail count for little, but Augustus John delivers the idea with impact and sensitiveness up to the point where interest slackens.

* * *

Federal Water Colors

Twenty-five water colors and oils on paper, made by Massachusetts painters of the Federal Art Project, are to be exhibited at the Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Mass., starting Wednesday.

This group of pictures is especially interesting for its broad range and for its high level of workmanship. It is happily free of the suave, facile, and superficial. The painters come to grips with the medium; they shape it to their purpose; they exploit its possibilities in the realm of design, abstract and decorative; they employ it for the purpose of attaining special qualities of atmosphere; they heighten or subdue tonalities, either to achieve realism or enforce a mood: they operate brusquely or meticulously.

It is surprising how pliant and accommodating aquarelle can be in the deviceful hand, under the imaginative touch. Few indeed who paint in this medium appreciate what rigorous discipline it requires, how much thought and planning there must be before results of consequence come. These Federal Art Project pictures show seriousness, long practice, appropriate restraint and freedom.

Karl Oberteuffer's pictures are noteworthy for distinguished handling of elements of design. A quality of thought shines through his compositions. Carl H. Saxild provides some strong decorative landscapes. He simplifies to the point of abstraction the spherical clouds, the stepped hills, the totem poles—for these seem to be Alaskan subjects. Mr. Saxild's abstraction has no exotic flavor, it is decisive, forthright and articulate. It reaches back to the Nordic antiquity of his ancestors. Fritz Pfeiffer's abstraction modulates differently, the lines bend and curve to a more relaxed pattern.

Vernon Smith shows a broader color range and the colors have a pleasing vitreous texture. Dorothy Loeb's modest compositions come from sincerity of purpose and a complete lack of striving for effect. Lawrence Kupferman's portrait of a Victorian House shows his mastery of a subject that probably fascinated and annoyed him simultaneously. Charles Heinz and Charles Kaeselau are performers in the border idiom and both can convey atmosphere readably and touchingly. Philip von Saltza's snow scene is a splendid landscape. Benjamin Katcoff's ritual themes are painted with dramatic import.

Others who round out an exhibition remarkable for its scope and fine quality are Helen Dickson Blackmer, Leon Hovsepian, and Prescott Jones.

William Butler Yeats

Etching by Augustus John in the current exhibition from the Wiggin Collection at the Boston Public Library.

Self Portrait of Augustus John

Now on exhibition at the Boston Public Library

'The Prime Minister' Offers Gielgud in Disraeli Role

For the second time, Warner Brothers are sponsoring a biographical film about Benjamin Disraeli. The first, made in Hollywood 12 years ago, starred George Arliss as the eminent statesman and author. The new edition, which was produced in England during the 1940 blitzes and stars John Gielgud as Disraeli, had its Boston premiere, Saturday, at the new Esquire Theater on Huntington Avenue.

It is a handsome, fairly interesting film, well acted in a style appropriate to the Victorian period. Facts have not been allowed to interfere with a story which emphasizes Disraeli's romance with Mrs. Wyndham Lewis, charmingly acted by Diana Wynyard, and which displays an intermittent interest in history.

* * *

Films like "The Prime Minister" have come to be recognized in certain cinema circles as opportunities for making historic parallels. These are often quite legitimate but they seem forced when the zeal of the script writer leads him into the free use of "appeasement" and "dictator" to get over his points. On the whole, "The Prime Minister" does not give any too clear a picture of either Disraeli or his time. That he had a struggle for political recognition, was happily married, outsmarted Bismarck, and wore his hat tilted over his eyes when listening to Opposition orators are a few of the facts that have emerged from the Teddington production.

There is a liberal use of subtitles to bridge lengthy periods in the Disraeli career and to indicate political developments. Such devices are not satisfactory. The debate scenes are interesting and even, at times, exciting. One of the most effective dramatically is that in which Disraeli is hooted down. "The Prime Minister" does not omit calling attention to the racial prejudice against which he had to contend.

* * *

Mr. Gielgud plays the great imperialist and reformer with vigor and emotion, but with less relish and humor than might have been possible. This deficiency is probably accounted for by the script. Miss Wynyard is lovely and winning as Mrs. Lewis. Other historical characters include Queen Victoria (Fay Compton), Lord Derby (Owen Nares), Mr. Gladstone (Stephen Murray), Lord Melbourne (Frederick Leister), and Sir Robert Peel (Nicholas Hannen). Will Fyffe does an atmospheric bit as an agitator. Thorold Dichinson directed.

Vandamm Studio

John Gielgud

Now on the screen in "The Prime Minister."

Ancient Ecclesiastical Music

Ancient ecclesiastical music was heard at Jordan Hall last evening, notably "Ave Verum," by Josquin des Prés, and "Panis Angelicus," by Palestrina, the singers being the Liturgical Choir of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Leonard S. Whalen, director. Both the composers are the sort that unaccompanied voices can always do well with going right along their customary way and not bothering too much about fine effects. The style of writing is such that all parts fit perfectly together and awkward passages never occur. There is a secret about it which not too many even of the old masters understood and which seems quite impossible of recapture today.

Take by contrast the mustic of Vittoria. While it possesses a brilliance which neither Josquin des Prés nor Palestrina knew anything about, it presents problems of interpretation which only a choir whose members are of the very first line of technical efficiency can handle. The men and boys of Mr. Whalen's ensemble attempted works by Vittoria, but with success in no way comparable to that with which they performed the "Ave Verum" and the "Panis Angelicus."

Pieces of later schools in which they again gave admirable account of themselves were Michael Haydn's "Ecce Vidimus Eum," in a romantic vein, and the "Lachrymosa" from the Sequence of Mozart's Requiem, difficult pages no doubt yet not so unconquerable as those of Vittoria. The singers managed works of the American school by Whalen and Yon with ease and with interesting results, and they presented an elaborate "Salve Regina" by Waddington up to the demand. Juvenile sopranos who took part as soloists in special selections were Richard and Edward Rhilinger. A pianist assisting here and there in the long program was Deane Priest; and an organist, now and then accompanying, William K. Rutledge.

By way of artistic variety and contrast, Jesús María Sanroma lent his talents to the occasion, playing as his principal contribution the G minor Sonata of Schumann, Op. 22, No. 2, and giving the work at once a brilliant and entertaining study. W. P. T.

Openings Tonight

"Life, Laughter, and Tears"—At the Plymouth. Three one-act plays—two by William Saroyan and one by Sean O'Casey—presented by Eddie Dowling, with a cast which includes himself, Julie Haydon, Farrell Pelly, Grover Burgess, John Farrell, Mildred Dunnock, Peg Mayo, Ann Driscoll, and George Blackwood. Curtain at 8:30.

"Louisiana Purchase"—At the Shubert. Musical comedy, with music by Irving Berlin and book by Morrie Ryskind, presented by B. G. De Sylva with a cast headed by Victor Moore, William Gaxton, Vera Zorina, and Irene Bordoni. Curtain at 8:30.

Abbott and Costello Out West

"Ride 'Em Cowboy," now at the Keith-Boston, finds Abbott and Costello up to more of their slapstick antics. The setting this time is different but the humors are similar in nature to their previous efforts. There is the same reliance on the delayed response, the literalness of Costello and the prodding of Abbott, the bag of tricks from the professional joke book, and the inventions of a staff of gag-men. The result does not seem quite so funny as in the past, for familiarity is not the best sauce for humor. But to judge from laughter in the theater it is amusing enough in its rough-and-tumble unrefined way to satisfy admirers of the two funny men.

Perhaps the most hilarious part of the film comes in a variation on that standard movie device, the chase, with the comedians in an automobile pursued by Indians on horseback. It is sheer farcial nonsense, and part of its success comes from the fact that no effort is made to pretend that it is anything else. Carrying on the Western theme, they are to be seen riding a bucking horse, trying to milk a cow, involved with an Indian who pretends to be an effigy, and mixed up in a rodeo.

There is a slender romantic plot about a fiction writer who poses as a cowboy, though he does not know how to ride a horse. He rouses the scorn of the daughter of a dude-ranch proprietor, but eventually manages to transform her hostility into affection. There are some songs too in which Dick Foran takes part along with his assignment as the novelist. Anne Gwynne and Johnny Mack Brown lend a hand in supporting roles. So too do the Merry Macs, Ella Fitzgerald, who sings "A Tisket, a Tasket," and Douglas Dumbrille who disguises himself in Indian costume. But all these things are secondary to the comic difficulties of Abbott and Costello.

On the stage Dick Powell heads the vaudeville entertainment of the week.

Broadway Stage Prospects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

March promises to be fairly lively along Broadway with eight new entertainments scheduled to arrive. The line-up at present is as follows:

March 3—"The Gondoliers," continuing the Gilbert and Sullivan series by the Boston Comic Opera Company at the St. James.

March 10—"A Kiss for Cinderella," with Luise Rainer starred, at the Music Box.

March 11—"Life, Laughter, and Tears," three short plays—two by William Saroyan and one by Sean O'Casey—with Eddie Dowling and Julie Haydon, at the Booth.

March 11—"Priorities of 1942," variety show with Lou Holtz, Phil Baker, Willie Howard, and Paul Draper, at the Forty-sixth Street Theater.

Week of March 15—"My Dear Public," musical by Irving Caesar and Charles Gottesfeld. With songs by Mr. Caesar, Gerald Marks, and Sam Lerner, with Mitzi Green and John Buckmaster, at a theater to be announced.

March 16—"Johnny 2 x 4," by Rowland Brown, at a theater to be announced.

March 25—"Without Love," by Philip Barry, starring Katharine Hepburn, at the Shubert.

March 31—"The Moon Is Down," by John Steinbeck, dramatized from his own novel, at the Martin Beck.

Among off-Broadway ventures will be "Johnny Doodle," by Jane McLeod and Alfred Saxe, at 320 West Fifty-seventh Street, beginning on March 11; "Nathan the Wise," an adaptation by Ferdinand Bruckner of the German play by Lessing, at the Studio Theater, 66 West Twelfth Street, on March 11.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, March 3

Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conducting. Jean Bedetti, soloist. Symphony Hall, at 3.

Wednesday, March 4

Final concert of Boston Morning Musicales. Gladys Swarthout, mezzo-soprano. Lester Hodges at the piano. Hotel Statler at 11 a. m.

Thursday, March 5

Hour of orchestral music by the Orchestral Class of the New England Conservatory of Music. Francis Findlay, director. Jordan Hall, at 3:05. (No tickets necessary).

Friday, March 6

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Ruth Posselt, soloist. Symphony Hall at 2:30.

Saturday, March 7

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Ruth Posselt, soloist. Symphony Hall at 8:15.

Sunday, March 8

Song recital by Gladyce Bachmann, contralto. Women's City Club Auditorium, 40 Beacon Street, at 3:30.

Recital by Artur Rubinstein, Polish pianist. Symphony Hall, at 3:30.

Art Exhibitions

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays 2 to 5.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Portraits by Charlotte Hunnewell Lamson. Through March 13.

Doll and Richards, Inc., 140 Newbury Street—Water colors by Henry Holt. Through March 14.

Garland School Art Center, 413 Commonwealth Avenue — Exhibition of Water colors by Mrs. Henry V. Greenough. Through March 7.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Paintings by Richard Bassett and William F. Draper. Through March 7.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—36 Abstractions, including Braque, Gris, and Leger.

M. M. Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue Paintings by W. A. Millet, Joseph C. McLaughlin, Richard P. Smith. Through March 7.

Subway Arcade—Water colors by Donald C. Dumont. Through March 7.

Symphony Hall—Annual exhibit of photography by members of the Camera Association of the Boston City Club. On view during concerts of March 6 and 7, also March 27 and 28.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Fifty-third annual exhibition of Boston Society of water color painters. Through March 7. Flower paintings by Kate Buss. Through March. Water colors by Alexander Crane. Through March 14.

Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street—Exhibition of paintings by famous artists loaned by members of The Women's Republican Club. Through March 20. 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—French drawings and prints, 19th and 20th centuries; earlier Islamic illuminations and paintings; Chinese peasant embroideries; American water colors, drawings, and prints; ornamental design in Graphic Art, 15th-17th centuries; loan collectioon of silver by Hester Bateman and other English 18th century silversmiths; X-ray Shadowgraphs as a means of identification of painters' styles.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; Closed Mondays. Contemporary American Expressionists (School of the Museum of Fine Arts), 10 a. m. to 4, except Sundays. Through March 16. Paintings by Francesco Di Giorgio Martini, Egion Hendrik Van Der Neer, Jan Weenix, Pietro Longhi, School of Giovanni Bellini; Red-Figured Greek Vase, 460-450 B. C.; Netted and beaded purses, French, early 19th century; Linen cover with cut work, needlepoint and embroidery, English or Netherlandish, 17th century (Recent Accessions Gallery).

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Phillips Andover Academy, Addison Gallery—Cartoons by Francis Dahl. Through April 1.

Fitchburg: Fitchburg Art Center—Exhibition of paintings by Prescott Jones. Through March 4.

Wakefield: Lucius Beebe Memorial Library—Exhibition of original illustrations by Harold Anderson.

Wellesley: Wellesley College Art Museum—Twelve small pictures lent by The Museum of Modern Art, New York. Through March 8.

Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—The Decade of American painting. Through March 22.

Screen News

Ida Lupino, Olivia de Havilland, John Garfield, and Jeffrey Lynn are to appear in "The Hard Way," which begins production soon under Vincent Sherman's direction. Irwin Shaw has written the original screen play. The film will be photographed by James Wong Howe.

* * *

"Ship Ahoy," with Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton, Bert Lahr, and Tommy Dorsey and his band has been completed at M-G-M.

* * *

Jerry Colonna and Barbara Allen (Vera Vague) have been announced for the cast of Paramount's "Priorities of 1942," which will be filmed against a background of the Lockheed-Vega Aircraft Plant in Burbank, Calif.

Talbot

Tamara

In "My Dear Public," musical comedy coming to the Colonial on Monday, March 9.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Plymouth—"Life, Laughter and Tears," three short plays by William Saroyan and Sean O'Casey. Featuring Eddie Dowling and Julie Haydon. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Louisiana Purchase," with William Gaxton, Vera Zorina and Victor Moore, and Irene Bordoni. Music by Irving Berlin. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conducting. Jean Bedetti, soloist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, guest conductor. Jean Bedetti, soloist. 3.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"The Prime Minister," John Gielgud and Diana Wynyard. 2, 4:20, 6:45, 9:05.

Exeter—"Week-End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. "Sundown," George Sanders, Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

Fenway—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis, Jimmy Durante, Monty Woolley, and Ann Sheridan. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 6:10, 9:35. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:35, 4:55, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodward, Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Song of the Islands," Betty Grable, Victor Mature and Jack Oakie. 10:05 a. m. 1:10, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris and Jean Parker. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope, Victor Moore, and Vera Zorina. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:40, 9:45. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:25.

Orpheum—"Hay Foot," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer and Noah Beery, Jr., 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:05. "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:20, 9:15.

Paramount—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis, Jimmy Durante, Monty Woolley and Ann Sheridan. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:40.

R-K-O-Boston—"Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 10 a. m., 12:29, 2:58, 5:27, 7:56, 10:25. Stage Show: 11:32 a. m., 2:01, 4:30, 6:59, 9:28.

Scollay—"Louisiana Purchase," Bobe Hope, Victor Moore and Vera Zorina. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Three Travelogues — China's Second Burma Road Through India—Java—Trinidad," "Main Street on the March," "Sittin' Pretty," "Popular Science," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Hay Foot," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer, and Noah Beery, Jr., 11:50 a. m., 3, 6:05, 9:10. "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10.

Trans-Lux—"Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 9:30 a. m., 12, 12:35, 5:10, 7:10, 10. "Man from Headquarters," Frank Albertson. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:30, 9.

Uptown—"Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 1:35, 4:50, 8:30. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 3:05, 6:35, 9:55.

Washington Street Olympia—"Two Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. "The Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney and Humphrey Bogart. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger. 2 and 8.

Regent: "You Belong to Me," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Feminine Touch," Don Ameche and Rosalind Russell. "Riders of the Purple Sage," George Montgomery. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Veles. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.

Brookline Village: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3, 6:05, 9:20. "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis. 1:45, 5, 8:05.

Cleveland Circle: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "Mr. District Attorney in the Carter Case," James Ellison. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Look Who's Laughing," Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

University: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 2:30, 5:45, 9:05. "The Perfect Snob," Charles Ruggles. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

Strand: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 1:45, 7:45.

Codman Square: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE: "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante, 3:11, 7, 9:50. "Blues in the Night," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:40, 8:19.

Park: "The Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. "Sailors on Leave," William Lundigan. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Gay Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Night of January 16th," Preston Foster and Ellen Drew. 1:53, 8:08. "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn. 3:16, 9:31.

Hyde Park: "Broadway Limited," Victor McLaglen. "The Wolf Man," Claude Rains. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. 2:30, 8:15. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 2:20, 6:30, 9:40. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 3, 5:10, 8:20.

Mystic: "The Outsider," George Sanders. 2:10, 8:15. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 3:45, 7, 9:50.

Maplewood: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. 1:45, 7:30.

Orpheum: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. "Sierra Sue," Gene Autry. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 3:15, 8:30. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2:05, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Betty Field. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari and John Sutton. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari.

MELROSE — Melrose: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 3:20, 9:05. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 2:05, 6:30, 9:20. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce and Joseph Allen, Jr. 3:45, 8:05.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. "Honolulu Lu," Lupe Veles. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and George Sanders. "Sing for Your Supper," Jinx Falkenburg. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and George Sanders. "Sing for Your Supper," Jinx Falkenburg. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott and Gene Tierney. "Let's Go Collegiate," Frankie Darro. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Down. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Strand: "The Wolf Man," Claude Rains. "Married Bachelor," Ruth Hussey and Robert Young. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. "Last of the Duanes," George Montgomery. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 2:39, 8:24.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Night of January 16th," Preston Foster and Ellen Drew. 1:30 and 7:30.

Watertown Square: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 2 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 3:41, 8:11. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 3:16, 6:40, 9:47.

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NEW YORK (STAGE)

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 350,000
Previous day's sales 234,460
1942 volume to date 36,930,361
1941 volume to date 22,265,875

Stocks Drop Slightly Due To War News

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—War doubts today received the principal blame for a decline in the stock market.

Prices backed away at the start and leaders eventually were off as much as a point or so. There were few revivals in evidence near the final hour. Selling never was urgent, however, with transfers for the full session being at the rate of about 350,000 shares.

The critical position of United Nations forces in the southwest Pacific, brokers said, combined with further ship sinkings in the Atlantic to stem the mild recovery tide which got under way last week. Business developments, more encouraging than otherwise, generally were ignored.

Stocks under water most of the time included U. S. Steel, Bethlehemfi Santa Fe, Union Pacific, General Motors, Chrysler, Westinghouse, U. S. Rubber common and preferred, General Electric, du Pont, Anaconda, American Telephone and Standard Oil (NJ).

In a narrow curb Aluminum, Ltd., and American Gas edged forward. Humble Oil and Venezuelan Petroleum slipped a trifle.

Bonds Irregular

A few tax-exempt issues of the Federal Government moved up a bit in today's bond market as unconfirmed rumors of more favorable technical treatment of them in the forthcoming treasury tax program spread among traders.

But in the corporate section, most prices moved aimlessly, with small fractional gains or losses the rule.

On the losing end most of the time were International Telephone 4½s and 5s, Baltimore & Ohio Stamped Convertibles of '60, Rock Island General 4s, Erie 4½s, and Cleveland Union Terminal 5½s.

Displaying moderate stability were, among others, Lehigh Valley Coal 5s; Childs Co. 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Pere Marquette 5s, and Pacific Gas 3¾s.

Losers of fractions to a point or so in the foreign dollar department were Australia 4½s and Poland 4½s. Scattered improvement was shown in the South American group.

British Funds Show Gains in London

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—British funds moved higher today in an otherwise uneven stock market, while several divisions were weaker.

Tobacco and rail shares failed to hold early gains and quieted toward a steady close. Kaffirs weakened despite local support and rubber and tea shares finished lower. Oils were irregular and inactive.

In the foreign section, South American rails were firm in quiet trading.

Penna. Electric Issues Awarded

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—A syndicate headed by the Mellon Securities Corp. was the successful bidder on $32,500,000 in bonds and 34,000 shares of preferred stock of Pennsylvania Electric Co., it was announced today.

The group bid 102.3177 for the bonds at 3⅜ per cent and 100.3789 for the preferred at 5.10 per cent.

Proceeds will be used in part to redeem long-term indebtedness and bank loans.

Municipal Awards

Peabody, Mass., $500,000 Revenue Notes, $300,000 due Nov. 6, 1942, and $200,000 due Nov. 25, 1942. Central Hanover & Trust .49 and National Shamunt and Merchants National .62.

Medford, Mass., $40,000 Water Mains Bonds due 1943/50. One and one half coupon notes Tylef & Co. 100.135, F. S. Swarn 100.10, National Shawmut 100.09, Halsey Stuart 100.088 and Merchants National 100.08. On the 1¾ coupons notes: Robert Hawkins & Co., 100.699.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	122½	126½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	46¼	48¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	26	27½
American Equitable (1)	18½	20
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	13¼	14½
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	41¾	43¾
American Reserve	12	13
American Surety (2½)	47½	49½
Automobile (1a)	34	36
Baltimore American (.20a)	6¾	7¾
Boston (16a)	547	587
Camden Fire (1)	19¾	21¼
Carolina (1.30a)	25¼	27¼
City of New York (1.30)	20½	21¾
Connecticut General Life (1)	23¼	25¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	29¾	31¾
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	110	115
Firemen's Newark (.40)	9¼	10¼
Franklin Fire (1a)	26	27½
General Reinsurance (2)	38¼	40¾
Georgia Home (1a)	22¾	25¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	39	41
Globe & Republic (½)	8½	9½
Globe & Rutgers	8¾	10¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	23⅝	27½
Hanover (1.20)	24¾	25¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	80¼	83¼
Home Fire Sec	½	⅞
Home Insurance (1.20a)	27¼	29
Homestead (1)	16¾	18¼
Knickerbocker (½)	8¾	9¾
Lincoln Fire	3¾	3¾
Maryland Casualty	1⅞	2¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	52½	55½
National Fire (2)	56	58
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7¾
New Amsterdam Casualty (.95)	18¼	19¼
New Hampshire (1.80a)	41½	43½
New York Fire (.80)	13¾	14¾
North River (1)	23¾	24½
Northeast Insurance	5½	6¼
Phoenix (2a)	80	83
Providence Washington (1a)	32¾	34¾
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	24½	26¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22	23½
Rhode Island Insurance	3	4
St Paul Fire (8)	253	261
Springfield (4½a)	106½	110½
Standard Accident	47½	51¼
Sun Life (18)	200	230
Travelers (18)	363	373
United States Fid&Guar (1a)	24½	26
U S Fire (2)	45¼	47¾
Westchester (1.20a)	32¾	34¾

(a) Also extra or extras. (g) Declared or paid so far this year. (e) Paid last year.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	44⅜	Abbott (1.60a)	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
108¼	105½	Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	107¾	107½	107½	
48¾	46½	Acme Steel (4)	1	47½	47⅜	47½	Feb24
7½	6⅝	Adams Ex (.60g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
20½	19	Adam-Millis (1a)	1	19	19	19	Feb28
11¾	10⅞	Addressog (1)	1	11⅜	11¾	11⅜	
38¼	32½	Air Reduct (1a)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	
1½	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb16
2⅜	1⅞	Alaska Juneau	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅞	4	Alleg pf xw	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
6	4¼	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
17	13	Alleghany pr pf	2	13½	13	13½	Feb28
22¾	20½	Alleg Lud Stl 1⅛e	3	21⅛	21	21⅛	
5⅛	4½	Allen Indust (1)	2	4⅞	4½	4¼	— ¼
149	128½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	1	130	130	130	
12¼	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	
14¼	13⅛	Allied M (1¾g)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	Feb27
6⅛	5¼	Allied Stores	8	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
81	74½	Allied Str pf (5)	1	74½	74½	74½	
30½	27⅛	Allis-Ch M 1½g	5	28⅛	27¾	27¾	— ½
18¾	17½	Alpha P Cem ⅛e	5	17⅞	17½	17⅞	Feb25
1⅞	1⅝	Amal Leather	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅞	17⅝	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Feb14
56	51	Amerada Pet (2)	4	52½	52½	52½	—1
23⅜	21	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	3	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅜
48¼	41½	Am Airlines 1½g	6	41¼	40½	40¾	—1⅞
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	6	6½	6½	6½	Feb28
5¼	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Feb28
33	29	Am Brake 2.20g	6	30½	30	30	— ½
1¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	
65¼	58½	Am Can (4)	9	61¼	61	61	— ¾
166	161½	Am Can pf (7)	4	163½	162½	163½	Feb28
33	29¾	Am Car&Fy (1g)	8	30¾	30½	30½	— ⅝
73¾	68	Am C & F pf(7)	4	70	70	70	Feb25
20½	18	Am Ch & C (1½e)	6	19⅝	19½	19½	
109⅝	108	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	110	110	110	+ ⅛
95	70	Am Chicle (4a)	3	70½	70½	70½	Feb27
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Feb26
9¾	8	Am Comm Al	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
22¾	18	Am Crys S (1½e)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	Feb28
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	¾	¾	¾	Feb20
6	5	Am Europ (.40g)	2	5½	5½	5½	Feb27
⅝	⅛	Am & For Pow	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb28
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	Feb26
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	1	26	26	26	— ¼
2⅜	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	7	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
32	27	Am Haw SS (5g)	14	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ½
3½	2⅜	Am Hide & Lea	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb27
35	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Feb27
46½	37	Am Home(2.40a)	5	37⅜	37	37⅜	Feb27
1½	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1½	1½	1½	Feb25
26¼	25¾	Am Ice pf	1	26	26	26	Feb20
4	3⅛	Am Internat'l	1	3½	3½	3½	Feb28
7	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	7	6½	7	Jan 21
10¼	8¼	Am Locomotive	13	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ¼
85½	85	Am Loco pf (7g)	1	89	89	89	Feb27
11¼	9⅞	Am M & F (.80)	4	11⅛	11	11⅛	
5¼	4⅛	Am M &Metal	16	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	19¾	Am Metal (¼e)	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
⅛	⅛	Am Power & Lt	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	21½	AP&L $6pf 1½k	5	23	23	23	— ¼
22	18⅞	AP&L $6pf 94k	5	19½	19½	19½	
4⅞	4¼	Am Rad & S .15e	21	4½	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
12	10⅜	Am Roll Mill ¼e	12	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
5½	4⅞	Am Saf R (½g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
7⅜	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb13
43	38⅝	Am Smelt (1½e)	6	39¼	39	39	— ⅛
147	144	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	145½	145½	145½	Feb26
34½	32¼	Am Snuff (1e)	4	33½	33¼	33½	+ ¾
20⅞	19⅛	Am St Fdrs(½e)	13	20	19½	19½	— ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¼e)	4	11½	11½	11½	Feb24
8½	7⅝	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8	8	8	Feb26
21¼	17	Am Sugar (2e)	2	17½	17¼	17½	Feb26
97⅛	89¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	6	89	89	89	— ¾
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	7	21	20½	20⅞	Feb27
134¾	123	Am Tel & Tel(9)	17	127½	127	127¼	— ¼
49¾	44⅜	Am Tob (1e)	8	45¼	44¾	44¾	— ¾
50¾	45¼	Am Tob B (1e)	7	46¾	46	46	— ¾
143⅜	135	Am Tob pf (6)	2	137½	137½	137½	Feb28
5	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Feb27
27	23½	Am Viscose(⅓e)	12	24¾	24¼	24⅜	— ¼
116½	111½	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	
3¼	2	Am Water Wks	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
70¼	65	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	69	69	69	Feb24
5⅜	4⅛	Am Woolen	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb26
76⅜	71	Am Wool pf 12g	2	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	— ⅛
5⅞	4	Am Zinc L & S	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
50	45½	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	45½	45½	45½	Feb19
28⅜	26	Anaconda (1e)	9	27	26½	26½	— ⅜
1⅞	1⅜	Anchor H (.90g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
10	8¼	Andes Cop (1)	1	9	9	9	+ ½
1⅝	1⅛	A P W Paper	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb24
35	33	Arch-D-M (½e)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	Feb28
111½	109⅜	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	Feb25
4⅛	3¼	Armour Ill	9	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
67½	61¼	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	4	66	65½	65¾	+ ¾
66	66	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan —
26¼	21	Armstrong C ¼e	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Feb27
7¼	6⅞	Arnold C (¼e)	1	7⅛	7¼	7¼	Feb 4
4	3⅜	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb16
6¾	5¾	Assd Dry Goods	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
77½	70	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	72½	72½	72½	Feb13
83	76	As D 2pf (5¼k)	2	76	76	76	Feb16
25	20	Associates (2a)	2	25	25	25	Feb26
37⅜	27½	Atch T&SF (1e)	57	37½	35⅞	36⅜	—1
69¾	60½	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	3	70	69¾	70	+ ¼
26	20½	Atl Coast L (1g)	11	24⅞	23¾	24¼	— ⅜
34	22	Atl G&W I (3g)	10	24⅞	23¾	23¾	—1¼
45½	36½	Atl G & W pf 5g	2	38	37½	37½	— ½
23½	19¾	Atl Refining (1)	9	20½	20	20	— ½
109¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	— ⅜
7	6½	Atlas Corp (¼e)	4	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	49	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49½	49½	49½	Feb27
70	59¼	Atlas Powd (2¼e)	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	Feb27
9¼	7⅞	Atlas Tack(.30g)	2	8¼	8	8	Feb24
2¼	1½	Austin Nichols	3	1½	1½	1½	Feb27
4¼	3⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	28	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	

B

14¾	12¾	Bald Loco ct	10	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	8	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ¼
6¼	4¼	Bangor & Ar	2	5¾	5¼	5¼	Feb27
9⅞	7⅞	Barber Asphalt	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
6	5¼	Barker Bros (1g)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	11	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
18⅛	15	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	5	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
19½	18	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
24½	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	Feb26
104⅛	104	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Feb16
100⅜	80	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	81	81	81	Feb21
7⅞	6¾	Beid-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	Feb21
39⅞	32⅛	Bendix Av (1e)	7	36	35⅞	36	— ¼
14	11¼	Benef Ind(1.70g)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
52	48	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	+1¼
24¼	20⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
66⅞	61½	Beth Steel (1½e)	14	60¼	59¾	60¼	— ¾
121	117¼	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	116¾	116¾	116¾	— ¼
24½	20	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	20½	20½	20½	Feb28
19¾	17¼	Black & D 1.60a	1	17⅝	17¾	17⅝	
7⅜	6	Blaw-Knox (.60)	2	6½	6½	6½	
14½	13¼	Bliss & L (2g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Feb19
21⅛	16⅜	Boeing Airplane	8	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
31¾	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
17¼	15	Bond Strs (1.60a)	3	15	15	15	
20⅝	19½	Borden Co (.30e)	5	20⅛	20	20⅛	
23⅜	19¾	Borg-Warn (2g)	9	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
2½	1⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
30⅜	26	Bower Roll B (3)	1	26	26	26	Feb20
11⅜	11⅛	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb18
9¼	8⅛	Bridgeport B (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ½
18⅜	15¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	1	18	18	18	— ⅜
26½	26	Briggs & S (3)	1	26½	26½	26½	Feb28
45¼	31⅝	Bristol-My 2.40a	3	52½	51⅝	52½	Feb27
½	⅛	Bkly & N Trans	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
9¾	7¾	Bkly Un Gas	4	9	9	9	
35	31½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32½	Feb 4
14	12	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
8⅞	7⅞	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	3	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
3⅜	2¾	Budd Mfg	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
23	19½	Bullard Co (2)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ½
26	24½	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25½	25½	25½	Feb23
19¼	17½	Burling M (1.40)	1	18	18	18	
55½	54	Burling pf (2¾)	3	55½	55	55½	Feb26
7½	6¼	Burr Ad Ma .15e	1	7	7	7	
3½	2¼	Bush Terminal	5	3	3	3	+ ¼
6¼	5½	Butler Bros .60a	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	19⅜	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
3⅞	2¾	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3	3	3	Feb28
8¼	7⅛	Byers (AM) Co	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
12¾	10	Byron Jack ¼e	1	10	10	10	Feb28

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	4	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
50⅞	50⅞	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb28
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	¾	¾	¾	
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	2	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
13½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
12½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
37½	33¼	Cannon Mills (2)	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	Feb25
2⅝	1¾	Capital Adm A	8	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Feb10
27¾	24⅞	Carpenter S 2½g	2	25¾	25½	25½	+ ⅛
3	2⅜	Carr & Gen .225g	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb27
69	63½	Case (JI) (7g)	1	64¼	64¼	64¼	+ ⅝
42	33¾	Caterpil Tr (2)	4	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	
21¼	18	Celanese (½e)	6	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
8¼	7⅛	Celotex (1)	25	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+ ¼
23⅝	18	Cent Aguirre 1½	3	19	18⅞	19	
2¼	1¾	Cent Foundry	7	2	2	2	
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅜
18	15½	Cent Violetta 1g	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
3¼	2½	Century Rib M	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb13
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas(1e)	2	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	4	2	2	2	— ⅛
19	16½	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Feb24
17	16	Champ P&F(1¼e)	2	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	Feb28
7½	6¼	Checker Cab	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
36¾	33	Ches & Ohio (3a)	14	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	
98	96	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	Feb25
4	3½	Ches Corp	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Feb27
1⅝	1	Chi & E Ill	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb28

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	3¾	Chi & E Ill A	7	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
2¾	1⅝	Chi Great West	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
12⅜	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	19	11⅜	11	11½	+ ⅛
4⅜	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	5	4⅜	4½	4½	Feb27
17½	15	Chi Pneu T (⅛e)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Feb28
39¾	37	Chi P A cv pf (3)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Feb26
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb25
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb26
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb27
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	2	½	½	⅝	Feb25
9½	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Feb18
13⅜	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1½	1½	1½	Feb28
52	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	19	50¾	50¼	50⅝	— ⅜
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	1	10	10	10	Feb28
2⅝	2⅜	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	
34½	31	Clark Equip (⅜e	1	33	32½	33	Feb28
29	25¾	Clev Graph B 2g	1	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
44	37¼	Climax M (1.20a)	1	39	39	39	Feb28
36½	30¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅝
79½	59¼	Coca-Cola (5g)	7	61¼	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅜
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	57½	57½	57½	Feb26
13⅜	12⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
105½	102½	Colg-P pf (4¼)	4	103	102½	102½	Feb25
14¼	12¼	Collins & A (¼e)	6	12½	12¼	12¼	Feb20
18⅛	15¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ½
13⅜	9⅞	Colum Br A .30e	5	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
21	10	Colum Br B .30e	1	10	10	10	Feb27
13¼	11¼	Col G & E (.10g)	19	11⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
54	45¾	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	46	45¾	46	Feb28
6½	5⅛	Columb Pict	3	6	5⅞	6	Feb25
26½	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	5	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Feb24
72	66⅜	Colum Carb (1e)	8	70	70	70	+ ¼
18⅞	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	14	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅜
100	94	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100	100	100	Feb28
25	20¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	14	24⅜	23¾	24	+ ⅛
102½	102	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Feb25
9¾	8⅛	Comi Solv (.55g)	6	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	32	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	38	Com&Sou pf (3)	7	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
23¾	20¼	Com Edis (1.80)	41	20⅞	20⅛	20¼	— ⅜
3⅜	2½	Conde Nast .40e	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb24
16½	14⅞	Congoleum (1a)	3	15	15	15	— ⅛
21¼	16½	Cons Airc (4g)	11	17¾	17½	17⅝	— ⅜
11⅜	9⅞	Consol Cig(1½g)	3	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	— ¼
7⅜	6	Cons Cop (⅜g)	11	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
14	12¼	Cons Ed (1.60)	13	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
94	85	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	85½	85½	85½	
⅛	⅛	Cons Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9	7½	Cons Film pf(1g)	3	9	9	9	Feb27
2½	1½	Cons I anadiens	4	2	1⅞	2	Feb25
6¼	5½	Consol Oil (⅝)	34	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
6¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	7	7	7	7	
5⅜	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	2	5	5	5	
29	22	Consol'n Coal pf	2	28½	28¼	28½	+ ½
94¼	91	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb28
13⅜	12	Container (¼e)	12	12	12	12	— ¼
3¼

Commerce and Finance

House Committee Cuts Agricultural Funds by $458,000,000

Business and Industry

Steel Output Holds Steady At 96 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Steel operations in the United States remained steady at 96 per cent of mill capacity during the past week, according to the magazine Steel.

"Evidence of steady progress of industrial conversion to war production is found in the increasing proportion of tonnage on mill books bearing highest ratings," continues the report.

Capacity Production

"As a result of accumulation of orders bearing A-1-a priority sheetmakers have little to offer under nine weeks, with lower ratings much further delayed. In structural shapes only a little better can be done. While general allocation has not been imposed on steel bars conditions indicate this may be done, as the situation is approaching that existing in plates.

"Sale of steel left over in hands of automobile manufacturers when production of cars was stopped is being regulated under rules to sell only on orders bearing high rating. Some of this already has reached hands of warehouses and given some relief.

"Indications are seen of possible shortage of freight cars, especially in the East. While no effect on steelmaking has been noted from this cause some scrap shipments have been held back for lack of cars. Apprehension is felt over the situation as war production increases.

"Meanwhile, every assistance is being given freight car and locomotive builders, to expedite deliveries of cars now on order. Further orders continue to be placed and backlogs are at least holding their own.

Pig Iron Outlook

"Tighter situation in pig iron seems likely over the next few months, a number of factors indicating a squeeze. Emergency requirements are increasing as more melters are converting to war work and obtain preference.

"Those who have had large inventories and have reduced them materially are about to request tonnage. There also is the probability of considerable lost time from relining operations on stacks which have been operating at a high rate for some time. General level of pig iron priorities is rising steadily."

Stock Exchange Loss $2,229,560

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange, for the year 1941, reported a net loss of $2,229,560 after all charges including a $1,604,169 loss involved in sale of the 41 Broad Street building and other non-recurring items, compared with net loss of $981,348 in 1940.

The 1941 loss, including depreciation but excluding the non-recurring losses from sale of capital assets, however, was only $608,864, compared with a loss of $895,749 in 1940.

The "Big Board's" operating account—the comparison of operating income with operating expenses—was especially pleasing to members. The excess of expenses (including depreciation) over income was only $42,285, compared with $275,302 in 1940.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 48

When, Where, and How Taxes Are To Be Paid

Taxes due on a return filed for the calendar year 1941 may be paid in full at the time of the filing of the return on or before March 16, 1942. The tax may, at the option of the taxpayer, be paid in four equal installments instead of in a single payment, in which case the first installment is to be paid on or before March 16, the second on or before June 15, the third on or before September 15, and the fourth on or before December 15, 1942. If the taxpayer elects to pay his tax in four installments, each of the four installments must be equal in amount, but any installment may be paid, at the election of the taxpayer, prior to the time prescribed for its payment. If an installment is not paid in full on or before the date fixed for its payment, the whole amount of the tax remaining unpaid is required to be paid upon notice and demand from the collector.

The tax must be paid to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the taxpayer's return is required to be filed—that is, to the collector for the district in which is located the taxpayer's legal residence or principal place of business, or if he has no legal residence or principal place of business in the United States, then to the collector of internal revenue at Baltimore, Md.

In the payment of taxes a fractional part of a cent is to be disregarded unless it amounts to one-half cent or more, in which case it shall be increased to 1 cent.

The tax due, if any, should be paid in cash at the collector's office, or by check or money order payable to "Collector of Internal Revenue." In the case of payment in cash, the taxpayer should in every instance require and the collector should furnish a receipt. In the case of payments made by check or money order, however, the canceled check or the money order receipt is usually a sufficient receipt.

Utility Director

Blank & Stoller

Charles A. Tattersall

Elected a director of Niagara Hudson Power Corp. Mr. Tattersall is a director of the Niagara Falls Power Co. and the Utilities Mutual Insurance Co., and a member of the Executive Board of the American Gas Association. Mr. Philip L. Warren was also elected a director of Niagara Hudson. Mr. Warren, who had been an investment consultant, became a partner of P. L. Warren & Co. in 1937.

Income Tax Returns Filed by 14,475,740 Individuals in 1941

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau reported that 14,475,740 individuals filed income tax returns last year, but incomes of 7,086,423 were not taxable.

A total of $1,494,133,904 was collected from 7,389,317 returns—an average somewhat over $200 for each taxpayer.

Due to lowering of exemptions for single persons from $800 to $750 and for married couples from $2,000 to $1,500, returns for 1941 are expected to increase substantially both in the number filed and the number taxable.

House Group Would Bar Sale Of Farm Stocks Below Parity

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee recommended today that the Agriculture Department be provided with $695,565,859 of new funds for its work during the fiscal year beginning July 1, or $458,267,861 less than the appropriation for the current year.

The committee's appropriation bill, by embodying a provision that no farm stocks held by the Commodity Credit Corporation may be sold at less than the parity price, pushed forward again the running fight between President Roosevelt and Congress over such restrictions, which the Chief Executive contends are inflationary.

In its report accompanying the bill the committee also accused the Farm Security Administration of "carrying on experiments in collective farming under a plan which appears to resemble the practice of collective farming in Communist Russia."

The bill contained a prohibition against any new projects of such nature and a ban on loans of more than $2,500 to any farmer under the rural rehabilitation program.

Questions Secretary's Course

Commenting on the parity price provision the committee said:

"The committee does not believe that Congress intended to vest the Secretary with power and duty to so handle Government-owned stocks of agricultural commodities as to prevent such prices rising to parity levels, or even for the purpose of 'bearing' the prices of such commodities below minimum ceilings fixed by Congress in recently-enacted price-fixing legislation."

Parity is a price calculated to give farm products the same relative buying power as they had in a stated period, usually 1909-1914.

For the first time in many years, the bill carried no money for direct parity payments, although it contained $450,000,000 for the usual soil conservation payments. The parity item—usually about $212,000,000—was omitted because farm prices are high enough without those subsidies. The bill would empower the department to make commitments for the $212,000,000 if prices sagged.

Other substantial reductions from last year's appropriations included $3,199,905 for the soil conservation service; $125,150,000 for disposal of surplus commodities (including about $26,000,000 for food stamps); $90,000,000 in loan authorization of the Rural Electrification Administration and $49,388,671 for conservation and use of agricultural land resources.

In addition to the total of $695,565,859 carried in the bill, $139,087,795 will be available to the department under permanent statutes, giving an overall fund of $884,653,654 compared with $1,258,646,804 during the current year.

Sees Labor Situation Worse

Discussing the general farm outlook, Secretary Claude Wickard told the committee:

"I am alarmed and I suspect one of the reasons I am alarmed is because there do not seem to be many others who are alarmed about it."

The farm labor situation, he said, "is going to grow worse and worse," because of drafting of manpower and inability to obtain machinery to replace men.

There are all kinds of evidence "that the fertilizer supply will be inadequate, he added, and with tire rationing and shortages threatening to impede transportation of farm products, "it is going to be difficult to go back and find enough horses and wagons."

Secretary Wickard said he believed it "would be no more than fair" to consider labor costs in establishing parity prices.

He had noticed, he added, a tendency to sacrifice the general agricultural program to the general war program.

"I am a little afraid," he continued, "that agriculture may be forgotten after this war is over. . . . Unless we have a pretty firm grip upon the market and production machinery of this country and we have some ways of working with other countries who produce things like cotton, corn and wheat, we might find ourselves back in a very disagreeable competitive situation."

Summing up its study of charges made against the Farm Security Administration, particularly by the American Farm Bureau Federation, the committee said evidence showed "carelessness and inefficiency on the part of some employees" in the field. It added it was assured this had not been "countenanced by the administration and will in every known instance be corrected."

Wickard Defends FSA

In general, the report said, the FSA "has been doing . . . important and useful work."

Mr. Wickard categorically denied Farm Bureau complaints that the FSA solicited farmers to seek loans and paid poll taxes of Southern farmers to build up a political pressure group for the department.

The Farm Bureau also had recommended reorganization of the whole Agriculture Department. Mr. Wickard said if this were done along the suggested lines it might "disorganize and disrupt" the department, "interfere seriously with the war effort and retard the development of the agricultural program for many years."

The collective farming charge, he said, "is an emotional one." The co-operative farming enterprises are intended to find "a workable pattern of management for small farmers, with the well-known advantages that co-operation in agriculture can provide," he explained.

He asserted his faith in the principal of individual land ownership and told the committee "family type" farms should be encouraged.

The committee for the first time expressed serious doubt about the soundness of the crop insurance program and said that Congress should "give consideration to its abolition" if a "better showing of feasibility" is not made soon.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Action of the stock market last week was drab. It rose slightly from the previous week's four-year lows, but on microscopic volume, with a seat selling on the New York Stock Exchange at $19,000, equaling the 43-year low of December. The soft drink shares were down on sugar difficulties. The oils were down on tanker shortage. The rails were down on disappointment over the delay in the I. C. C. freight rate decision.

About the only bright spot was in Douglas Aircraft on the strength of its brilliant earnings report of $30.29 in 1941 against $18.95 in 1940. However, this was on a tripling of gross business. Moreover, it looks like a decline in earnings next year, because most of the 1941 profits came from sales to foreign governments. That won't be so any longer, and the company averaged only 1.36 per cent on sales and billings to the U. S. Army and Navy.

Oil Outlook Poorer

The news isn't so good for the oils. Some of the big companies have had their fields and refineries in the Far East burned. Others are losing tankers. Tanker shortage is backing up mid-Continent and Texas production. Movements by pipe line and tank car are more expensive. Labor costs are up. The Treasury is out to raise the depletion tax at the very time when the underground reserves are dwindling and there is need of more wildcatting. Refinery ratios may have to shift from gasoline toward fuel oil.

The steel industry faces the alternative of large wage increases or the closed shop, with the likelihood that the War Labor Board will fumble the issue and the choice will be forced on them by other less direct means. The increase of $1.00 a day asked this year is larger than the one granted last year, and if granted last year would have cut Bethlehem's earnings in half.

The industrial end of the arms program appears to be getting on better than Washington statements or figures would indicate. Some do not want to give out this impression for fear of causing complacency, while others are reluctant to do so because the facts would reflect so favorably on American industry compared with the performance being turned in by the Administration and Congress.

Defense Speeding Up

Spending totals for defense as published by the Treasury mean more than they did six months ago because the money is now going in larger proportion to arms plants instead of cantonments, and to actual munitions instead of merely the plants to build them, and probably into a larger proportion of fighter to trainer planes and so on.

Such industrial managements as had been reluctant to convert to war work due to the tax and red tape handicaps are now switching over as rapidly as Washington will let them, due either to post-Pearl Harbor patriotism or to the cutting off of raw materials.

The mere appearance of bottlenecks should not obscure this fact, they are a sign of growth. For example the shortage of airplane engines and propellors has been cleared up and plane production is now fast overtaking the supply of aluminum and magnesium. The new program announced last week for production of aluminum is to be centered in the large cities, where kilowatt costs are heaviest but where so far the surplus of electric power is the greatest. The rapid expansion in shipbuilding is bringing a squeeze in steel plates, which means in railroad rolling stock; and the shortage of plates is requiring the conversion of sheet mills to plates, and the farm equipment people are now being squeezed for the steel even to meet their 83 per cent of 1941 allocation plus the heavy demand from farmers for spare parts and repair items.

Farm Price Parity Has Limelight

The farm bloc's effort to ban Government sales out of CCC holdings continued to dominate the remaining active commodity markets. The difficulty here is that parity prices for wheat and corn would mean either sharply higher prices for hogs and beef cattle, already at 110 per cent of parity, to a disastrous crimp in the program of expanding meat, lards and dairy products due to the resultant rise in feed prices.

As Secretary Wickard said, "There is a direct relation between an ear of corn in Iowa and a bottle of milk in Boston."

Meantime the shortage in farm labor has reached the point where draft boards are being asked to take note of it, and the Department of Agriculture is being asked to expand its permitted cotton acreage, because one way of offsetting labor loss on the farm is extensive rather than intensive cultivation.

The sugar shortage "north of Hatteras" is now so acute, with refinery after refinery shut down for lack of raws, that rationing will probably have to begin in this area at only half a pound a week per capita, which is the present British sugar ration.

The Tax Proposals

The Treasury's tax proposals for 1942 will be aired tomorrow, so far the guess is they will ask for $2,000,000,000 more from personal incomes (heaviest increases of course to be in the middle brackets), $3,000,000,000 more from corporations, $1,000,000,000 from closed loopholes and $1,000,000,000 from excise taxes. Replacement of John Sullivan with Randolph Paul is taken as meaning more and more unorthodox proposals.

The Chrysler bank credit-line of $100,000,000 announced last week is expected to be followed by many others by corporations active in war work. Firms not deep in war work on the other hand will not only need no such credits but will find cash accumulating as inventories run off and can't be replenished. In either case, however, the discrepancy between earnings and dividends is likely to increase. In other words dividends will probably continue to go up slower or go down faster than earnings.

Rubber Footwear Ceilings Planned

WASHINGTON (AP)—OPA officials will meet here Tuesday, March 3, with manufacturers of waterproof rubber footwear to negotiate an agreement on maximum prices of new lines produced under WPB specifications.

Officials said OPA would ask the producers to hold prices at levels prevailing last Dec. 3 on most items and to make reductions on some footwear from which style features are being eliminated to save rubber.

Negotiation of the agreement will be the first undertaken under powers granted Price Administrator Leon Henderson by the Emergency Price Control Act.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Production Board has approved an order forbidding the manufacture of rubber heels.

The order, expected to be announced shortly, amends earlier curtailment regulations by sharpening the restrictions on processing of rubber and add rubber heels to the list of civilian articles defined as non-essential, for which use of rubber is banned completely.

Stock Sales on Exchange Smallest Since August '40

NEW YORK (AP)—Stock transactions in the New York Stock Exchange in February totaled 7,926,486 shares, the smallest monthly volume since August, 1940, when the total was 7,614,850 shares.

In January dealings were 12,993,665 shares and in February last year 8,969,195 shares.

Bond transactions in February were $158,786,600 face value compared with $219,955,000 the previous month and $123,647,000 in the same month last year.

Senate Passes Big War Bill; Rider Dropped

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—President Roosevelt has run a skillful game of politics with the Senate farm bloc, for the moment getting the issue of parity payments threatening the cost of living with a billion dollar a year increase.

Under threat of Presidential veto, Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma announced just prior to passage that the farm bloc would drop its plans to write a the $32,000,000,000 war appropriation bill passed quickly by the Senate today.

Senator Thomas declared however, that the farm bloc would raise the issue again when the annual agricultural supply bill reaches the Senate. The House takes up this supply bill tomorrow.

The Thomas announcement means that Mr. Roosevelt's quiet hint of a veto of the war bill, which would have put the onus for delaying the war squarely on the farm bloc has been too much for its leaders. They have changed their strategy, but the battle still goes on.

The following chain of events has been the forerunner of the dramatic new development:

1. Last week the Senate approved, 50 to 23, a bill to prevent the Government from selling immense surpluses of stored food at less than parity prices.

2. President Roosevelt let it be understood that he might veto the bill, if it passed the House.

3. To forestall a veto, the farm bloc then proposed to write the same amendment into the $32,000,000,000 war funds bill on the theory that the President would not dare to veto such legislation.

4. From the White House came quiet word, however, that Mr. Roosevelt, who has denounced the attachment of irrelevant riders to major bills, might go to the length of vetoing even the war appropriation, to center national attention on the issue.

In Pittsburgh, Pa., and Sewaren, N. J., the WPB is sponsoring special tin reclaiming campaigns since detinning plants are already available, but general collecting will start gradually.

In Dallas and Houston, Texas, and in Kansas City, Mo., tin cans are being collected for another purpose—the manufacture of copper through a process of copper leaching. In thisprocess, the cans are shredded and not detinned.

The hint of a presidential veto had made the farm bloc excessively uncomfortable. They could not believe Mr. Roosevelt meant business and yet they doubted, too. To veto the bill would mean to pillory the leaders in an effort to use the war for their selfish ends. Farm bloc leaders hurriedly organized a delegation to call on the White House.

But plans for a call went awry. Insofar as the strategy of affixing the controversial measure to a war appropriaion bill went, the leaders thought better of it, and Senator Thomas made his dramatic announcement today. But the battle still goes on. By almost a 2-to-1 majority the farm Senators and their allies have passed an independent bill to bar the sale of surplus crops below parity. And Senator Thomas in withdrawing the plan to attach the rider to the war bill has announced that a substitute appropriation bill has been selected as a vehicle for the same rider, the huge agriculture supply bill. This reduced the criticism of using the war bill as a lever for partisan advantage, but otherwise leaves the situation about where it was.

In this political battle Mr. Roosevelt is disputing largely with his own party. The southern Democrats are strongly for the parity price bill, and they are led by the responsible Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, and others. This leaves a rather ticklish situation on both sides in the pull and haul that is going on.

The Senators are not hurling invective at the President, and the President in turn is not making direct retorts. On the other hand an "unimpeachable authority" not too far removed from the White House declared the other day that he regards riders on appropriation bills as "a legislative indecency."

Canadian V-Loan Sales $506,272,150

OTTAWA (CP)—The cumulative total of subscriptions to the second $600,000,000 Victory Loan reached $506,272,150 Saturday night Feb. 28, at the close of lightest day of business during the three-week campaign which started Feb. 16, Victory Loan headquarters announced.

Subscriptions on Friday totaled $38,140,300.

Chicago & North Western Seeks Equipment Loan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Chicago and North Western Railway Company has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to borrow $3,750,000 on second equipment trust notes toward the purchase of 1,750 new cars.

The total cost was placed at $5,079,750, of which the company proposes to pay 25 per cent in cash on delivery. The equipment notes would be payable in 10 annual installments on March 15 of each year.

The company plans to buy 500 fifty-ton steel-sheathed, wood-lined box cars, 1,000 seventy-ton steel gondolas with wood floors, and 250 fifty-ton steel flat cars with wood floors.

Monitor Index of Business Records Further Downturn

A further decline in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity was recorded for the week ended Feb. 21. The decrease, however, was more moderate than in the previous two weeks, and the index registered 125.1 (prel.) compared with 125.7 in the previous week and 109.3 in the week ended Feb. 22, 1941.

Continuation of the contraseasonal decline in miscellaneous freight carloadings accounted for the week's loss. The other two components, bank debits outside New York City and electric power production, recorded gains.

While the downturn in miscellaneous shipments in the last few weeks has run counter to the usual advance at this season of the year, the losses have been lopped off of record high levels for January and the latest weekly total is higher than for any corresponding figure on record.

Production of electricity countered a seasonal decline with a mild gain, whereas the volume of check transactions picked up somewhat more than usual in mid-month activity.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Feb.21, 1942	Feb.14, 1942	Feb.22, 1941
Combined index	125.1	125.7	109.3
Bk debits outside NYC	132.1	130.1	109.3
Elec power production	115.8	115.1	109.0
Misc carloadings	127.3	131.9	110.7

*Preliminary

Tire and Storage Space Shortage Difficult for Truck Manufacturers

DETROIT (AP)—The dual problem of tire and storge space shortage has bobbed up to embarrass the nation's truck manufacturers and car retailers.

Authoritative industry sources say the joint problem has become so acute that not a few of the truck builders already are questioning the wisdom of producing the full quota of 54,000 commercial vehicles approved for March assembly.

Production of passenger cars was halted early this month, and the manufacturers were restricted to the assembling of trucks for commercial and military purposes, and a bank of replacement parts for passenger units.

Under the program now in effect, the truck makers are to deliver their output of non-military vehicles to dealers for storage until such time as they can be released to retail buyers. Complicating the situation, however, is the fact that under the tire rationing plan, no tires are now available for the March output of commercial vehicles. These units must be delivered to dealers minus tires this, say the manufacturers and the retailers, makes of the dealer outlet merely a storage depot.

The retailers already are heavily stocked with passenger vehicles that have been in their hands for varying periods as a result of the freezing of retail sales after Jan. 1. Industry sources said today that the dealers, with more than 600,000 passenger vehicles in their hands, likely to move very slowly under the rationing plan, are objecting to the delivery of further units whose sale is even more remote.

The producers' plight was expressed by one truck manufacturer who declined use of his name. "We can't force our dealers to take on more trucks," he said, "until either the Government or rationing boards see fit to release them. Therefore, the conclusion is inevitable. We just can't turn out the trucks."

Price Ceilings Now Put On 25 Canned Fruits, Vegetables

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—The Government has clamped price ceilings on 25 canned fruits and vegetables in the first application of such regulations to any food other than sugar.

Announcing simultaneously further details of sugar rationing plans, the Office of Price Administration said ration books would be denied to persons having more than two months' supply.

The OPA's canned goods order forbade canners and wholesalers to charge more for a selected list of items than the highest price they received in the period between Feb. 23 and Feb. 27.

Retailers will be responsible for stabilizing their own prices, Administrator Leon Henderson declared, adding that "should this responsibility prove too much, OPA will take steps to control prices at the retail source."

Blanketed under the ceiling, effective today, were canned apples, applesauce, apricots, cherries, fruit cocktail, fruit salad, peaches, pears, pineapples, plums, asparagus, all dried beans, lima beans, snap beans, beets, carrots, corn, peas, pumpkins, sauerkraut, spinach, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, tomato juice and tomato catsup.

Mr. Henderson said the action, to be superseded within 60 days by a permanent price schedule, was necessary to halt speculation, profiteering and price increases which since last August have amounted to about 20 per cent at the canners' level, and about 10 per cent at the retail level.

N. Y. Small Business Get WPB Contracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—More than $55,000,000 monthly in prime and subcontracts are being negotiated for the small business men of this state by the New York Contract Distribution branch of the War Production Board, it was announced at the local office here.

A spokeman said that the dollar volume of prime contracts arranged through the office was higher than that of subcontracts, although the number of concerns involved in the subcontracts was higher.

English Note Use Rises

LONDON (AP)—Note circulation increased more than £900,000 to £749,572,000, the Bank of England statement showed this week, while the reserve decreased almost £1,000,000. Private deposits increased more than £1,600,000.

G. M. Output Rising Faster Than Expected

DETROIT (AP) — C. E. Wilson, President of General Motors Corporation, said that "we have made faster progress on our war production than we had even hoped to make."

In a prepared address broadcast nationally (WJR and CBS network) Mr. Wilson said, "we have had excellent co-operation from all General Motors men and women; there have been no work stoppages."

War material, Mr. Wilson said, is rolling out of the automotive industry plants "at a rapidly accelerating rate," and he added, "we are working right around the clock every day in the week on the job of changing over to war production such plants and equipment as are not already producing war materials."

Report to Public

His speech was designed as a report to the public on war production by the industry.

Of General Motors' 90 factories, Mr. Wilson said, 86 "are already either producing war material or are being re-arranged and re-tooled for war production.

Referring to the unemployment problem involved in the shift of war production, Mr. Wilson said:

"The situation is much better than the public may have been led to expect. For instance during the week ending Feb. 14, General Motors had on its pay rolls a total of 161,832 factory workers. The corresponding figure for the average employment for the whole year was 161,174—almost exactly the same number. But in February these employees averaged 44 hours per week, while in 1939 they averaged only 35."

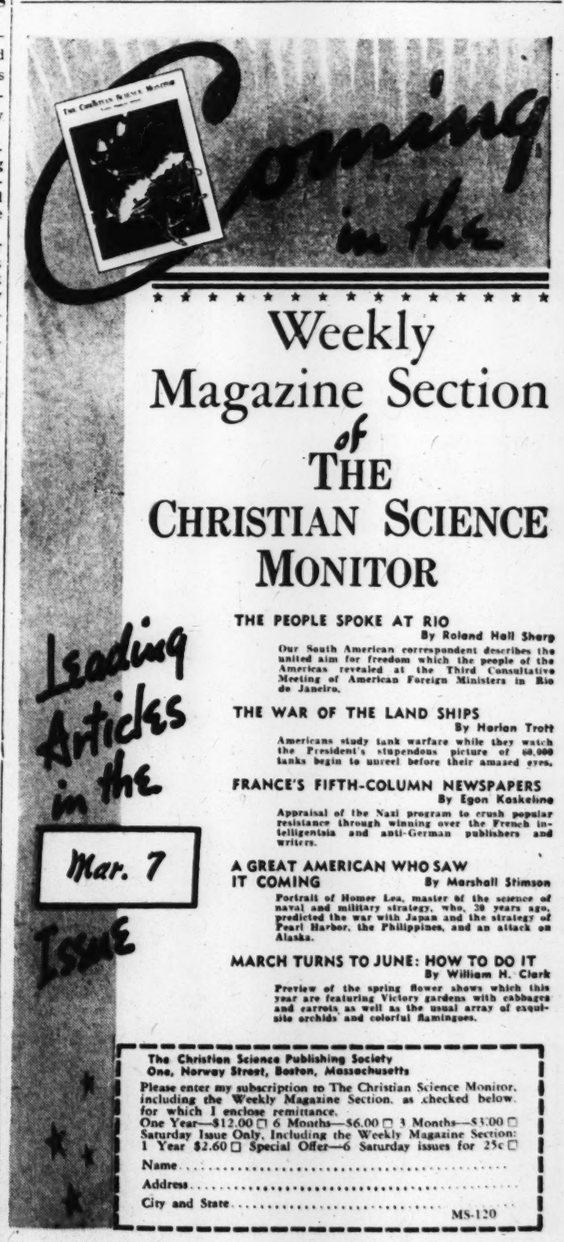
Employment Peak

Peak G. M. employment was 243,000 in June 1941, Mr. Wilson reported, adding that "our schedules call for increasing employment from now on."

"General Motors," Mr. Wilson continued, "is undertaking the manufacture for our government of about 10 per cent in value of all war material requiring metal fabrication. We will be producing a third of all the machine guns; about one-half of the Army trucks; no battleships, but more than half of the Navy's diesel engines; 40 per cent of the aviation engines; a quarter of the tanks, and substantial quantities of anti-aircraft guns and many other items. We'll be building complete planes, too."

WASHINGTON (AP) — Representative Jasper Bell (D) of Missouri predicted on the basis of a letter which he said he received from President Roosevelt that the automobile industry would be "completely harnessed within 60 days for war production."

The President's letter, Mr. Bell said in a statement, pointed out that "within a very short time" all workers in automobile plants "would be employed in production of war materials contracts aggregating 120 per cent of the 1941 peak production."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By Horlan Trott
Americans study tank warfare while they watch the President's stupendous picture of 60,000 tanks begin to unreel before their amazed eyes.
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By Egon Koskeline
Appraisal of the Nazi program to crush popular resistance through winning over the French intelligentsia and anti-German publishers and writers.
A GREAT AMERICAN WHO SAW IT COMING
By Marshall Stimson
Portrait of Homer Lea, master of the science of naval and military strategy, who, 20 years ago, predicted the war with Japan and the strategy of Pearl Harbor, the Philippines, and an attack on Alaska.
MARCH TURNS TO JUNE: HOW TO DO IT
By William H. Clark
Preview of the spring flower shows which this year are featuring Victory gardens with cabbages and carrots as well as the usual array of exquisite orchids and colorful flamingoes.
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Economic Aid Urged For Latin America

WASHINGTON (AP) — Inter-American trade, boomed by the war, faces an uncertain future due to the shipping shortage, the Foreign Policy Association said.

In a survey of war-time economic co-operation in the Americas, the private research organization said Latin America by December, 1941, had recovered remarkably well from the economic dislocations caused by outbreak of the European war, but added:

Outlook Less Optimistic

"Now that the United States has itself become fully involved in hostilities, the outlook is less optimistic. The character of Latin American exports is determined solely by the requirements of the war. While sales of raw materials to the United States will undoubtedly continue to boom, distress will be caused by the inevitable decline in exports of non-essential exports.

"Today there are no longer enough ships to carry Latin American goods. The trend toward allocating of more vessels to inter-American trade has been reversed. Withdrawal of ships for more urgent service elsewhere may necessitate substantial curtailment of imports of coffee, cacao, beans, bananas and other foodstuffs, with serious repercussions on the economic life of many Latin American countries, especially those in and about the Caribbean.

"The one-sided orientation of American trade toward export of raw materials to the United States during the war may also involve difficult problems of readjustment when hostilities cease and consumption tendencies return to peacetime patterns."

The survey said Latin America, like the rest of the world, cannot escape the economic effects of the war, or remain immune from the sacrifices it entails.

"It may, however, have to shoulder a disproportionate share unless it obtains the supplies necessary to operate its economic life and maintain employment," it asserted.

Treated Equally

"This country has set up an allocations system designed to treat the Iatin American consumer on a basis of equality with its own people. But curtailment of supplies for Latin America's use may cause considerably more unemployment and distress in Latin America in this country.

"Increased production of materials for the United States is probably insufficient to offset the loss due to the decline of other exports and shortage of imported raw materials and industrial equipment."

If the trade of this country is "narrowly dictated" by its war requirements, the report asserted, "Inter-American amity may be impaired and Latin America may become fertile ground for Axis propaganda.

"The United States," it concluded, "faces a difficult task in reconciling its own needs with the interests on the nations to the south."

Grains, Soybeans Lower in Chicago

CHICAGO, March 2 (AP)—Losses of fractions to more than a cent a bushel in the grain market and as much as 2 cents in the soybean pit today carried quotations to the lewest level in about three weeks in most cases.

Selling, touched off by weakness of securities and cotton, was stimulater by uncertainty regarding the outcome of a controversy between the congressional farm bloc and President Roosevelt over the power of the Government to sell its ever-normal granary stocks at prices below parity.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc		
Amerex Holding	1.96	2.15
American Business Shares	12.625	14.125
Axe Houghton Fund	2.41	2.64
Boston Fund	9.87	10.61
Broad Street Investing	11.78	12.67
Bullock Fund	17.97	19.43
Canadian Investment Fund	10.84	11.88
Century Shares Trust	2.40	2.61
Chain Store Investment	22.52	24.22
Christiana Securities Co	13.98	
Commodity Corp	1855.00	1955.00
Consolidated Investment Tr	10.59	11.49
Dividend Shares	26.75	29.50
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	.93	1.03
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	15.89	16.89
Equitable Invest Corp	9.22	9.80
Equity Corp $3 pf	21.22	22.82
Fidelity Fund Inc	15.25	15.75
Fund Investors Inc	13.44	14.47
General Capital	14.10	15.45
General Investors Trust	23.75	25.54
Incorporated Investors	3.90	4.20
Incorporated Investors Tr	12.72	13.68
Inst Sec. Bank Group	.67	.74
Institutional Sec. Insurance Group	1.05	1.16
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked
B-1	29.99	
B-2	25.36	
B-3	16.19	
B-4	8.62	
K-1	13.85	
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	70.40	70.40
*Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	28.80	28.80
Maryland Fund	3.05	3.70
Mass Invest Tr	15.39	16.55
Mass Inv 2d Fd	7.22	7.76
Mutual Invest	7.75	8.34
National Wide Voting	.91	1.03
New England Fund	9.87	10.64
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.625	15.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.29	.34
Putnam Fund	11.02	11.79
Quarterly Income Shares	4.25	5.75
Railway & Light Sec	5.625	7.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	98.50	
Republic Invest Fund	2.67	2.99
Scudder Stevens & Clark	73.63	75.1
Spencer Trask Fund	11.09	11.76
Stand Util Inc	.11	.13
State Street Invest	55.875	59.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.38	
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.62	.70
Wellington Fund	12.61	13.88

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil		
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	4.00	4.75
Cumulative Trust Shares	2.02	
Diversified Tr C	3.44	
Diversified Tr D	2.75	
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.00	4.60
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.75	3.20
Nation Wide Sec	3.44	4.17
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	2.62	
North Am Tr Shrs 1943	37.50	
North Am Tr Shrs 1945	1.60	
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.93	
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.93	
Super of Am Tr AA	1.93	
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	1.77	
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	11.375	
	1.15	

Investment Banking

Blair & Co		
First Boston Corp	.70	.43
	9.50	11.00

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 4s 54-44	108.6	108.6	108.6
1 3½s 49-46	107.28	107.28	107.28
15 2s 50-48 Dec	104.2	104.2	104.2
3 3s 55-51	109.9	109.9	109.9
24 2½s 55-52	100.24	100.24	100.24
11 2½s 60-55	108.18	108.17	108.17

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s-49-44	104.14	104.14	104.14

New York City Bonds

47 3s 80	100¼	100	100

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 AbitibiP&P5s63st	56½	56½	56½
1 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	89½	89½	89½
4 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	86	85¾	85¾
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¾	107¾	107¾
9 Am & For P5s 2030	66½	66	66½
7 Am Int 5½s 49	101½	101	101½
3 Am T&T 3¼s 66	106½	106¼	106½
3 Am T&T 3¼s 61	106	106	106
24 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅜	107½	107½
7 Ahn Arbor 4s 95	65¾	65½	65½
1 Army Del 4s 57	105	105	105
19 Arm Del 4s 5 9	105	105	105
17 AT&SF 4s 95	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 AT&SF T Sb L 4s 58	111	111	111
4 Atl & Birm 4s 33	24½	24½	24½
4 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81⅞	81½	81⅞
10 A C Line cit 4s 52	71	71	71
16 A C Line 4½s 64	64¾	64½	64¾
9 A C Line 5s 45	98	98	98
1 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	64½	64½	64½
3 B&O 95 st A	38¼	38	38
12 B&O 95 st C	44¼	43½	43½
21 B&O 200 st D	38	37⅞	38
6 B&O 96 st F	38	38	38
100 B&O cv 60 st	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞
3 B&O 4 s48	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
3 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	53¾	53½	53⅞
4 B&O S W 50 st	46¾	46	46
1 B&O S Ar cv 4s 51 st	56½	56½	56½
2 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104⅞	104¾	104¾
5 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5 Beth Stl 3s 60	101¼	101	101¼
14 Boston&Me 4½s 70	40⅞	40½	40¾
5 Boston&Me 4s 60	73	73	73
12 Bos & NY Airl 4s 55	18¼	18	18
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	105⅝	105½	105½
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	85¾	85⅝	85⅝
6 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	102½	102¼	102½
1 Buf R&P 57 st	40	39¼	40
10 Bur C R&NO 5s 34 ct	61½	61½	61½
5 Bush T Bldg 60	79¾	79¾	79¾
5 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 Can Nor 6½s 46	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
4 Can Pac 5s 44	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
3 Can Pac 5s 54	85	84⅝	84⅝
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Can Pac 4s perp	63½	63½	63½
7 Celanese 3s 55	98½	98½	98½
7 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	47	47	47
13 Cen of Ga 5s 59	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
21 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
14 Cen Pac 5s 60	56½	56	56½
15 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77¼	76¾	77¼
3 Cen RR N J 5s 87	17½	17½	17½
1 Cen RR N J 5s 87 Reg	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
49 Chi & Alton 3s 49	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞
2 CB&Q 4½s 77	70¾	70¾	70¾
26 CB&Q gen 4s 58	81½	80½	80⅝
17 Ch&E Ill inc 97	32⅜	31½	31½
41 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	13	12¾	12¾
31 CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	3¾	3¾	3¾
45 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	47½	47¼	47½
22 CM&SP 4½s 89C	47½	47	47½
39 CM&SP 5s 89	47¾	47⅛	47¾
16 CM&SP 5½s 89B	47¾	47⅛	47¾
6 Chi&NW 4½s 36	43	43	43
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	39¾	39½	39¾
8 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	22	21⅞	21⅞
13 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	34	33⅞	34
2 Chi&NW 5s	17⅜	17	17⅜
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	21⅜	21¼	21⅜
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜
4 Chi&NW 4s 87	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
16 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	32½	32½	32½
1 Chi&NW 3½s 87	32	32	32
2 CRI&P 4½s 52A	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1 CRI&P 4s 88	24⅞	24¼	24¼
2 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	22	22	22
21 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13½	13¼	13½
2 Ch.Un Sta 3¼s 63	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	98	97½	98
1 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	96	96	96
1 Childs C 5s 043	43¾	43¼	43¾
9 CCC&StL 4½s 77	55	51¾	51¾
6 Cin Un Term 3½s 72	80	79½	79½
3 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	70½	70½	70½
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	66	66	66
10 Col&So 4½s 80	22½	22½	22½
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
11 Columbia G 5s 52 May	99½	99	99⅜
57 Columbia G 5s 1961	97¾	97⅛	97⅜
21 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103⅞	103¾	103¾
5 Con Edis 3½s 48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Con Edis 3½s 56	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110	110	110
1 Crucible St 3¼s 65	92½	92½	92½
10 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	25¼	25¼	25¼
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	88½	88½	88½
27 DetcHid rfg 4s 43	59¾	59¼	59⅜
20 D&RG 4s 36	14¾	14¾	14¾
4 D&RG West 5s 78	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Det Ed 3½s 66	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 Det Ed 3s 70	103	103	103
5 Det T Tun 4½s 61	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
3 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	25	25	25
14 Erie 4½s 2015	55	54½	54⅜
13 Erie 4s 95	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
2 Firestone T&R 3s 61	93¾	93¾	93¾
9 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	7½	7½	7½
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	79	79	79
4 GenStlCast5½s49	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Ga Car&Nor 6s 34	31	31	31
24 Goodrich 4¼s 56	98¼	98	98
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	80	80	80
4 Gt Nor 5½s 52	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	86½	86½	86½
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
28 Gt Nor 2¾s 67	78	77⅞	77⅞
2 Gulf M&Ot 4s 75	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
10 Gulf M & Os inc 2015	58	58	58
3 Gulf St. Stl 4½s 61	103½	103⅛	103⅛
3 Hocky V 4½s 99	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜
4 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	38¼	38¼	38¼
3 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43¼	42½	42½
7 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
5 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	100½	100½	100½
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	48	48	48
2 Ill Cen 4s 55	44¾	44¾	44¾
6 Ill Cen 4s 55	44¼	44	44
6 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	52¾	52½	52¾
16 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	48¼	47⅝	47⅝
4 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43¾	43¾	43¾
11 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
18 Int T&T 4½s 52	47¾	47	47
21 Int T&T 5s 55	50½	49¾	49⅝
1 K C South 3s 50	62	62	62
10 K C Term 4s 60	108⅜	108¼	108¼
1 Koppers Co 3½s 61	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5 Lac Gas 6s 42A	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	76	75⅞	75⅞
5 Lac Gas 5s 42	97	97	97
2 Leh&NY 4s 45	79	79	79
3 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
3 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	66	66	66
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	49½	49½	49½
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	53½	53½	53½
1 Leh Val Tr 5s 2003 st	39¼	38½	38½
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35¼	35	35
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st reg	34	34	34
11 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32½	32	32
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	58¼	58½	58¼
32 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96	95¾	96
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	95½	95½	95½
2 L&NAtlKnox&Cin4s55	108½	108½	108½
3 Lou&N UnStJtM4s52	88	88	88
7 Manati Sug 4s 57	50	49½	49½
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 M&StL 4s 49	17⅜	17	17⅜
41 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	35¾	35	35½
10 M-K-Tex 4½s 5s 67	14½	14¼	14¼
3 M-K-T 4½s 78	31	30¾	30⅝
13 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40½	39¾	39¾
27 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	30	29¾	29⅞
1 Mo Pac 5½s 49	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
5 Mo Pac 5s 65A	28¾	28⅝	28⅝
48 Mo Pac 5s 77F	28¾	28⅛	28⅛
2 Mo Pac 5s 80H	28¾	28⅛	28⅛
50 Mo Pac 5s 81 T	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛
1 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3½	3½	3½
2 MonohelaRy 3¼ 66	102	102	102
2 MonWPaPubS 4½s 60	110¼	110	110
7 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104½	104½	104½
1 Montreal Tr 5s 51	83	83	83
10 Mor & Essex 5s 55	42½	42¾	43¼
1 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	38	38	38
11 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42	41½	41½
9 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102⅜	102¼	102½
2 N Eng RR 5s 45	102⅞	102½	102½
1 NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	68	68	68
2 NO Pu Sv 5s 52A	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
8 NOrl & NE 4½s 52	106½	106½	106½
3 N Or Term 4s 53	80	78½	78½
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	77	76½	76½
7 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	44	44	44
5 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s65	41¾	41¾	41¾
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
32 NYC 4½s 2013 A	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
8 NYC cn 4s 98	51¾	51¼	51¼
4 NYC 3¾s 46	55¼	54½	55¼
2 NYC 3½s 52	97	97	97
1 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	58½	58½	58½
35 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	80	80	80
10 N Y Ch & StL 3½s 47	66⅝	65⅝	65⅝
3 NY Dock 4s 51	99	99	99
1 NY G El H&P 5s 48	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
13 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	117½	117½	117½
7 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
7 NYNH&H 4½s 67	50½	50½	50¼
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	33¾	33¾	33½
2 NYNH&H 4s 56	30	30	30
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 NY O W rfg 4s 92	7½	7½	7½
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	5	5	5
5 Nor Cen 5s 74	103	103	103
38 Nor Pac 6s 2047	119	119	119
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	66½	66	66¼
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	55¾	55⅝	55⅝
5 Nor Pac 4s 97	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047	74¼	74	74
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047	43¾	42	43
2 Ogden & L Chs 5s 48	110	110	110
4 Ohio Ed 4s 65	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
9 Ohio Pr 3¾s 72	107¾	107½	107⅝
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	108¾	108¾	108¾
12 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 OreRR & Nav 4s 46	102¾	102¾	102¾
11 Otis Steel 4½s 52A	107½	107½	107½
1 Pacif Coast 5s 46	90½	90½	90½
10 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	85	85	85
8 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	110¾	110¾	110¾
10 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	88¾	88¾	88¾
2 Pen Co 4s 63	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Pen P&L 4½s 74	104¼	104¼	104¼
13 Pen P & Lt 3¼s 69	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Pen RR gen 5s 1968	107½	107½	107¼
9 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
3 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	90½	90½	90½
3 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Pen RR 4s 48	99½	99⅛	99⅛
1 Pen RR 3¾s 70	110	110	110
	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Peoria & East 4s 60	44	44	44
9 Pere Marq 5s 56	71½	71	71
11 Pere Marq 4½s 80	63	63	63
13 Pere Marq 4s 56	63¾	61	61
7 Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛
1 PhilBal&W 4½s 81D	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
24 Phila Co 4½s 61	103	102½	102¾
1 Phil Elec 2¾s 71	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
16 Ph Read C&I cv 5s 49	39	38¾	38¾
39 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	29	28¾	28¾
27 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 PCC & St L 4½s 77	103	103	103
8 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	84	83¾	83¾
2 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	95	95	95
2 Readg 4½s 97 A	80½	80½	80½
1 Readg 4½s 97 B	81	81	81
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	72¾	72¾	72¾
1 Republic Stl 4½s 61	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Republic Stl 4½s 56	103¼	103	103¼
5 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	47	47	47
6 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	21½	21½	21½
4 StLIM&S46tR&G 33	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
17 StLPeo&NW5s48	44	43½	43½
2 St L S F 5s 50B	15⅞	15¾	15¾
1 St L S F 5s B 50 ct	15¼	15¼	15¼
38 St L S F 4½s 78	15½	15½	15½
1 St L S F 4½s 78cs st	18	18	18
3 St L S F 4s 50 A	14¼	14⅛	14⅛
13 St L S W 5s 52	45	45	45
5 St L SW 1st 4s 89	79½	79½	79½
5 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5 Sante Fe P&P 5s 42	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
47 Seab A L cn 6s 45	9⅞	9¾	9¾
7 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
43 Sea-AlFla 6s 35A ct	5	5	5
4 Sou Pac 4½s 68	83¼	82⅞	82⅞
32 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52	52¼	52⅜
69 So Pac 4½s 69	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
19 So Pac rfg 4s 55	68¼	67⅞	67⅞
8 So Pac cit 4s 49	60¾	60¾	60½
31 So Pac 3¾s 46	84¾	84¼	84¼
46 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55	54⅜	54½
7 South Ry 6½s 56	89½	89⅛	89⅛
4 South Ry 6cn 5s 94	90¼	90¼	90¼
10 South Ry 4en 4s 56	65¾	65½	65⅝
1 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108½	108½	108½
4 Superior Oil 3½s 56	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 T RR A St L 4s 53	110	110	110
5 Tex Corp 3s 65	105	105	105
5 Tex Corp 3s 59	105⅛	105⅝	105⅛
5 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	66½	66½	66½
2 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	66¾	66¾	66¾
11 Third Ave aj 5s 60	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
8 Third Ave 4s 60	55	54¾	55
1 Un Pac 4s 47	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Unit Drug 5s 53	95	94¾	95
1 US Steel 2.40s 52	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 Utah P&L 5s 44	99¾	99½	99½
1 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	85	84¾	84½
5 Wabash 2d 5s 39 ct	42⅞	42⅛	42⅞
5 Wabash 5s 76	26¾	26¾	26¾
2 Wabash 4½s 78	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝
2 Wabash 4½s '91 wi	38¾	38⅛	38⅛
3 Walw'th Co 5s 55	85	85	85
6 Warren Bros 6s 41	94	94	94
2 West Shore 4s 2361	48½	48½	48½
5 Westch Lt 3½s 67	107¾	107¾	107¾
11 Westch Lt 4s 52	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 Wstn Pac 1st 5s 46	29½	29½	29½
18 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	29¾	29	29
1 Western Un 5s 51	85½	85½	85¼
2 Western Un 5s 60	83¾	83¾	83¾
3 Westinghi Elec3½s 51	83	83	83
3 Wilson&Co cv3¼s 47	101	100¾	101
10 Wis Cen 4s 49	102	102	102
1 Young S&T cv 4s 48	46	46	46
	101¾	101¾	101¾

Foreign Bonds

3 Antioquia 7s 45 A	11	10¾	10¾
5 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	67⅜	67⅛	67⅛
6 Argentine 4½s 48	89¼	89¼	89¼
6 Australia 5s 55	43¾	43¼	43¾
12 Australia 4½s 56	40⅞	40	40
86 Brazil 8s 41	27½	27½	27½
35 Brazil 6½s 26-57	23¾	23½	23¾
47 Brazil 6½s 27-57	23¾	23¼	23¼
5 Brazil C Ry 6½ 52	23¾	23¼	23¼
4 Buen A 4½s 77	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 Buen A 4½s Aug'76	58	57½	57½
21 Buen A 4½s Apr 76	61	60	61
2 Canada 3¼s 61	97½	97½	97½
2 Canada 3s 67	94½	94½	94½
4 Canada 2½s 45	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Chile 6s 60 asd	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
35 Chile 6s 61 asd	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb	15½	15½	15½
5 Chile 6s 63 asd	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
29 Colomb 3s 70	33¾	33½	33½
1 Cuba 5½s 45	107	107	107
2 Medellin Mun 6½s54	10½	10½	10½
10 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Mex 10 4s asd 45	6	6	6
4 Minas Ger 6½s 58	14	14	14
2 Minas Ger 6½s 59	14	14	14
2 Peru 7s 59	9¾	9¾	9¾
18 Peru 1st 6s 90	9¾	9¾	9¾
19 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Poland 4½s 63 asd	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Poland 4½s 68 asd	6¼	6¼	6¼
33 Rio de Jan 8s 46	14½	14	14½
19 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	12¾	12	12¾
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
5 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	14	14	14
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	13	13	13
1 Sao Paul City 8s 52	16¼	15¾	15¾
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	29	29	29
34 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	61	60	60
6 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	28¾	28¾	28¾
1 Uruguay 6s 64	74

Built in Record Time

Wide World

Sponsored by Hero's Wife

Constructed in the unprecedented time of 63 days, the PC-487, a submarine combat ship, is shown here after its naming by Mrs. John D. Bulkeley, wife of the naval lieutenant who drove a motor torpedo boat into Binanga Bay in the Philippine Island of Luzon to torpedo a 5,000-ton Japanese ship Jan. 7. The PC-487 was built at the Consolidated Shipbuilding Corporation.

Week End Marks Launchings For Merchant Fleet and Navy

By the Associated Press

Several warships and merchantmen slid down the ways over the week end in American shipyards and a speedy light cruiser was commissioned as a fleet unit.

Busiest center of activity was Boston as two "PC" boats, new type submarine combat craft, were launched at the Lawley Yard, birthplace of America's cup defenders, and the 6,000-ton cruiser San Juan was commissioned at the Boston Naval Drydock.

After the former craft, the PC 463 and PC 464, hit the water, their places on the ways were taken by new keels, and prefabricated cross sections were swung into place. The yard also pledged $150,000 for defense bonds.

The San Juan, a $12,000,000 vessel, was launched last September, and at her commissioning was placed in charge of Capt. James C. Maher. She is unofficially rated at better than 35 knots.

At Chester, Pa., two tankers were launched at the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, and at the Consolidated Shipbuilding Yards in New York's Bronx, the PC 487, a sub combat ship, slipped into the water.

The latter was named by Mrs. John B. Bulkeley, whose husband was cited for driving a motor torpedo boat into Binanga Bay, Luzon, the Philippines, to torpedo a 5,000-ton Japanese ship. As soon as the PC 487 was off the ways, the keel for the PC 600 was put in place.

Another Navy vessel, the YMS-26, a 135-foot minesweeper, was launched at the Greenport Basin & Construction Company, Greenport, N. Y., and at the Ventnor Boat Works, Ventnor, N. J., a new Army aircraft rescue boat, the P-73, was launched, the first of a series of such vessels to be built there.

Mrs. Bennett Champ Clark, wife of Senator Clark of Missouri, sponsored the Maritime Commission cargo ship, Titania, a C-2 ship of 8,650 deadweight tons, which is under construction at the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, Kearny, N. J.

At Detroit, the Leon Fraser, a Great Lakes ore carrier, was launched at the Great Lakes Engineering Works, first of five vessels which company officials said would be able to carry enough ore on a single trip to build eight destroyers.

A southern contribution to the shipbuilding effort was made at Nashville, Tenn., where the Fidelity, a minesweeper, was launched at the Nashville Bridge Company, the first warship seen at Nashville since the Civil War.

At Los Angeles Harbor the California Shipbuilding Corporation launched a 10,500-ton Liberty Freighter, Elbridge Gerry, its seventh Liberty ship in the past 30 days.

Quezon Calls on Filipinos To Fight Invaders to the End

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Declaring the Filipinos to be "neither beaten nor subdued," their President, Manuel L. Quezon, has called upon his countrymen "to fight the invader" until the end and "to expel him from our land."

In a proclamation from his temporary capital, somewhere in the Philippines, President Quezon said that "our spirit of resistance and our will to victory remain undaunted," despite the three months of immeasurable human suffering in resisting the Japanese.

"Our soldiers in the field and the civilians behind the lines are animated by one determination and one aim—to fight the invader until death and to expel him from our land," he declared. "We have suffered much and will suffer more. We will meet the enemy again and again on many battlefields. He will find us ready to defend bitterly every inch of our territory.

"For the last month, the enemy has failed to make any advance. Every attack he has launched against us has been repulsed and his losses have been mounting every day. Our men are resolute and confident. Under the leadership of General MacArthur they are valiantly resisting overwhelming odds, despite the initial attack of the enemy. Our allies on other fronts are also doing their part.

"We have suffered reverses, but we have begun to achieve victories. The United Nations, compelled at first to be on the defensive, are now seizing the initiative on several fronts. The fall of Singapore has been compensated by the victories at Macassar Strait, Gilbert and Marshall Islands, and around the waters of Bali. The bolt hurled by the enemy is fast spending its force. The tide is turning, and it will not be long, I trust, before the tremendous military might of America fully goes into action in this part of the world.

"Already the gallantry of our soldiers has aroused the admiration of the whole world. The steadfast loyalty of our civilian population has likewise been highly commended everywhere. The most glorious chapter in the history of our country is being written in Bataan and Corregidor on the epic stand of our armies. In thus shedding our blood for justice and liberty, we have ennobled our race and won the respect of mankind.

"Our Government and the Government of the United States have been doing everything within their power to relieve suffering and distress among civilians, particularly among the families of officers and soldiers of our armed forces in the field. Shortly after the outbreak of the war, the Government of the United States released the sum of 20,000,000 pesos to be spent by the Philippine Government for civilian defense and relief. A few days ago, General MacArth0ur, as further evidence of his abiding faith in and affection for the Filipino people, approved the transfer to the Philippine Treasury of the sum of 10,000,000 pesos to be spent by the Commonwealth Government for public relief and civilian defense.

"This money comes from the appropriation made by Congress under the Philippine Civilian Defense Act. I propose to spend this amount to improve in every way possible living conditions among the civilian population in the unoccupied areas. If it were possible to extend this relief to our people living in the occupied areas, I would only be too glad to do so, for I know that those people deserve every possible assistance from their Government.

Not Possible at Present

"Obviously, however, it will be impracticable to take such action now.

"I urge every Filipino to be of good cheer, to have faith in the patriotism and valor of our soldiers in the field, but above all, to trust America and our great and beloved leader—President Roosevelt.

"The United Nations will win this war. America is too great and too powerful to be vanquished in this conflict. I know she will not fail us!"

German Efficiency Bogs Down In Mire of Red Tape and Graft

Continued from Page 1

unfortunate German equivalent of Jacques Bonhomme finds himself virtually lost in a dense woods of officialdom, orders, counterorders, rules and regulations, not to mention constant threats of imprisonment, assassination and other typical Nazi methods of persuasion.

Most of the Reich's central authorities are doing double work, writing superfluous reports, constantly extending their authority and guarding newly conquered territory like a dragon guarding treasure.

The Ministries and other bureaus are overspecializing to such an extent that the military claims it is unable to gain a clear picture of the areas the Army annexes. This is especially true in Eastern Europe, where the former system of collectivization requires the presence of a large force of administrators.

Bureaus Add to Confusion

Everywhere there is confusion as the innumerable official bureaus take more and more responsibilities upon themselves.

And everywhere the people grow wearier and wearier of officialdom.

The Frankfurter Zeitung in a daring outburst of bitter irony recently summed up the situation in this manner:

"The traditional picture of a planned economy is a pyramid with the producer at the bottom and State officials at the peak. The German producer, however, feels the picture should be that of a funnel with Ministers and 'highest authorities' on top pouring orders, regulations and laws down on the poor producer at the bottom."

In order to turn the key in the door of a factory and begin operations the average German producer must take orders from at least the following official quarters:

1. The Labor Front on the utilization of labor.
2. The Reich Labor Ministry, including the sectional labor commissars on the State's share in labor's earnings.
3. The Minister of Economics.
4. The Reichcommissar for Price Control.
5. The Reich Food Minister.
6. The Minister of Transport.
7. The Minister of Finance.
8. The Minister of the Interior—on police questions.
10. The Minister of Education—on training apprentices, special courses, etc.
11. The Army High Command.
12. The Minister of Munitions and Armaments—for war economy and the utilization of labor in connection with war production or Army service.

Lining Their Pockets

These various Ministries and functionaries, as can be readily imagined, have broadly overlapping provinces and they are constantly issuing contradictory decrees and regulations, many of which are designed frankly to line the pockets of the one-time Nazi street fighters who sit in the seats of power.

The price regulations of officials in charge of munitions contracts and the work of checking enforcement, for example, are duplicated by the regular price commissars in many industries. And profit taxes are collected by the Minister of Finance and at least two other "highest authorities."

In recent months the situation has become so bad that the producers have been compelled to form two organizations of their own simply to interpret the avalanche of regulations and decrees that has descended upon them. Failure to follow orders correctly usually results in fines or imprisonment.

Specialists Are Wasted

As an instance of misdirected effort, many Ministries employ nothing but specialists in certain highly technical fields. Yet these Ministries will invariably insist upon dealing directly with producing firms in other fields where their specialists are able to understand few, if any, of the problems involved.

To illustrate further the surprising inefficiency of the Nazis in administration, the Department of Agriculture forbade the use of potato starch except for food without knowing, and apparently without caring, that it was urgently needed in the production of textiles.

And hundreds of munitions workers lost valuable time in getting to their jobs because the War Productions Ministry in a thoughtless moment ordered a limit placed on the production of bicycle parts for civilian use.

The spinning industry a few months ago had to apply to three "highest authorities," various local boards and the Reich Bureaus of Coal and Iron in order to obtain pergament paper and pergament cloth for pressure cylinders. A few small needle factories had to get permission to operate from the Iron, Coal, Labor Distribution and Trade Bureaus, each with substations leading to the inevitable "highest authorities."

But by far the most serious case of official bungling can be laid at the door of the War Productions Ministry. In the early fall a sharp limit was ordered on textile manufacture. A few weeks later when an S O S came from the Eastern front for warm clothing for the hard-pressed Army the textile industry was unable to provide more than a fraction of the needed garments because most of its factories had been shut down.

It is freely recognized by astute Nazis that this excess of state control is rapidly smothering all individual initiative and seriously hampering Germany's war effort.

The Frankfurter Zeitung quotes Dr. R. Sommer, President of the Reich administrative judiciary, as outspokenly demanding an end to this plethoric administration before it is too late.

The Essener Nationalzeitung, organ of Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, makes a strong plea for more centralized control over production and hails the increased power of the Reichswirtschaftskammer, or Production Board. Before the war, the Essener Nationalzeitung declares, the Reichswirtschaftskammer obtained strong directive powers as the intermediary between private enterprise and state control and with the outbreak of hostilities it became the most important factor in German economy. A decree on Jan. 15 increasing armament production brought revolutionary changes in the duties of the Board, giving it undreamed of control over national economy.

In welcoming this development, the Essener Nationalzeitung says, "This is no time for advising and consulting. The local economic organizations did their duty in the early days, but their day is past. The question of decentralization can be left for the postwar period."

Non-German observers had thought the Nazis decided the question of decentralization a long time ago.

How De Gaulle Got To England in Plane

NEW YORK (CBS)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French, escaped to England after the armistice on a plane provided by Gen. Sir Edward Spears, M. P.

The CBS shortwave listening station recorded the story like this:

"General Spears kept his plane waiting at Bordeaux with the engine running. General De Gaulle, who was in danger of arrest, meanwhile finished a round of visits to Government Offices.

"Finally he arrived at the airdrome as though to bid Gen. Spears farewell. Then as the plane taxied off, he jumped aboard and so reached England."

Betsey Roosevelt Marries Whitney

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—With his chauffeur, valet and secretary among the guests, John Hay Whitney, one of the nation's wealthiest men, was married yesterday to Mrs. Betsey Cushing Roosevelt, former wife of James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President.

Secret Service agents, on hand because of the presence of the President's granddaughters, Kate and Sara Delano Roosevelt, aged 6 and 9, also attended the simple ceremony in the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Harvey Cushing.

Whitney, former husband of Mary Elizabeth Altemus Whitney, wore a plain blue business suit, and Mrs. Roosevelt, a gray-blue afternoon costume as the Rev. George Stewart, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Stamford, Conn., united the two famed families.

Immediately after a reception at the apartment of the bride's sister, Mrs. Vincent Astor, the couple left for a short honeymoon at Greenwood Plantation, a Whitney estate at Thomasville, Ga. Within a few days they planned to go to Washington, where Whitney is director of the Motion Picture Division of the Office of Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Mrs. Whitney's marriage to James Roosevelt ended in divorce March 10, 1941, custody of their two children being awarded to her. Roosevelt later married the former Romelle Schneider, his nurse.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

FOR RENT

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED HOUSE—Moderate size; beautiful view of CHARLES RIVER BASIN; conveniently located. For further details Tel. COM. 4854 (Mass.).

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 522 West 111th St., Apt. 66—Large, attractive room, $6.50; double or single; kitchen privileges. Ca. 8-3210.

N. Y. C., 57 West 9th St.—Large, comfortable sunny room in private house; running water. ST 9-7740.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—NEWLY FURNISHED double room; 1 block from transportation. 4206 Beck St. S. E., HI 0310-J.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—Local and Long Distance. Storage of Household Goods. Kay Fireproof Warehouse, 405 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

HELP WANTED—MEN

GOOD-PAYING SUMMER JOBS for husky upper-class college men to work as waiters, housemen, gardeners, etc., and double as musicians or teach sports; $100 guaranteed for the season. HAPPY ACRES VACATION CLUB Middlefield, Conn.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CORSETIERE, thoroughly exp.; also position for sales person for women's specialty shop. Box P-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PRACTICAL companion - nurse, Christian Scientist, wishes position, assist housekeeping. Write Box W-8, S. 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES

WILL BUY anything suitable for old fashioned home; will call anywhere. Box S-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or Cap. 9807.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

AUTO SERVICE SHOP
GOOD WORK FAIR PRICES
E. J. MacDonald, 740 Com. Av., Boston Lon. 7431

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 8 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hovey, HAN. 0600, Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

FIG cash prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

HIGH CASH! LADIES' WORN FUR COATS ALSO MEN'S USED CLOTHING! I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. WI. 7-7949.

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Painting
Glass
Hardware
BAMBERGER & ROBBINS INC.
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COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 3-3119

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hosiery
603-09 MARKET STREET

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES MEATS VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

Coltons
Our expert Dry Cleaning will keep your clothes at their best.
Plant and Store 115 W. 9th St.

"HARPER METHOD"
AUTHORIZED
Scientific Care of the Hair, Scalp and Face; also Harper Preparations for Home Use
Separate Department for Gentlemen
1 EAST 9TH STREET
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PRUITT & ZIMMERMAN
INCORPORATED
Registered Plumbers
Heating—Roofing
Night Service Adams 5859 Michigan 3818
Phones: Columbia 2806—2807 2438 18th Street N. W.

EDWARD C. FURMAN
Insurance PERSONAL BUSINESS LIFE
Representing: Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States
5029 Georgia Avenue, N. W. RAndolph 0801 Washington, D. C.

ANTOINE (RIVAT) CAN SOLVE YOUR HAIR PROBLEMS
PERMANENT WAVE SPECIALIST
An Aristocrat $10 Permanent—$6.00
including feather haircut for
50c Service — Open Evenings
ANTOINE RIVAT BEAUTY SALON
Room 307, Albee Building
1426 G Street, N. W. ME 9768

GOODMAN'S
Specialist in
MEATS—POULTRY
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
ARCADE MARKET
14th and Park Road
Telephones: Columbia 1656-7-8

YOUR INTEREST IS THE HEART OF OUR BUSINESS
Chevy Chase Transfer & Storage Co.
Established 1917
East Ave. and Leland St. WIS. 3010
CHEVY CHASE, MD.

COLUMBIA ROAD
DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN, Prop.
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries. Cooked Meats. Sandwiches made to order. Heinz Relish, Campbell's Soups. We deliver. Phone Columbia 5260.
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

"LOOK FOR THE BIG RED SHOE"
STAR RAPID SAVES SOLES
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, made like new by expert shoemakers. Nationally-known products used. Low Prices!
STAR RAPID SHOE REPAIR CO.
825 E Street N. W. (Next to Hecht's)

Maine

AUBURN

Ask for
Walton's Home Style Bread
and other oven-fresh Bakery Products
They have been dependable for over 50 years
WALTON'S BAKERY
60-62 SECOND STREET

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New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
78 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

Caldwell Sweet Co.
26 MAIN STREET
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

MAINE

BANGOR
(Continued)

Rich's
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

Excellent Food Well Served
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY DIAL 8810 or 9139
The New Atlantic Restaurant
T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.
66 Main Street Bangor, Maine

FREEPORT

Florence Range Burners
And heaters of all sizes and for all purposes. Groceries and Hardware
'THE RED & WHITE STORE'
WESTON'S

LEWISTON

INVESTIGATE
The World's Economy Champion Oil Burner
We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT OIL BURNER. Complete Heating Plants.
Fred C. McKenney, Inc.
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A new section in our store given over entirely to the needs of juniors and those who wear junior sizes.
DRESSES . . SUITS . . SKIRTS
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

DIAMONDS
WATCHES JEWELRY
SILVER
always of excellence in design and quality
Carter Bro's Co.
Jewelers Portland, Me.

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine

RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE COAL 3-2941
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Oil Heating Equipment Coke

Good planning calls for
AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
For up-to-date information, phone
PHILIP H. MacDONALD
477 Congress Street Dial 2-8301

J. J. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
Call for Your
Free Copy of
"My Sterling Diary"
Also useful for keeping Insurance Data.
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

Office Furniture and Supplies
Loring Short & Harmon
PORTLAND, MAINE

NewHampshire

CONCORD

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

Bridge & Byron
PRINTERS
12 WARREN ST

Boutwell's Filling Stations
TEXACO PRODUCTS
EXIDE BATTERIES
76 So. Main Street 24
Phone 1570 Hour Service

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS
and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

LINCOLN'S
20 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

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Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 10 6
A low at $6.50
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

Sailors, Our Favorite
SUIT HATS
Out-and-Out Flatterers
A-L-W-A-Y-S
HARRY G. EMMONS

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

LEVINE'S
Women's, Misses' Wearing Apparel
86 North Main St. Tel. 2228M

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

Buy Garden Seeds Now!
Some kinds are very scarce, some not to be had at any price, so get yours while the supply lasts.
A. H. BRITTON & CO.

MANCHESTER

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knows that quality furniture is best always — yours for years — buy at Hoitt's for perfect satisfaction.
C. A. Hoitt Furniture Co.
COR. VALLEY AND WILSON STS.

LET'S PULL TOGETHER!
You buy products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor from me and you help three—yourself, the advertiser and the Monitor.
We suggest this month
For a finer drink Sanka
For a finer starch Limit
Phone 298 or 4367
STEELE'S SERVICE STORES
815 CHESTNUT

Manufacturers of Builders' Finish—Doors—Frames—Sash and Blinds—Moldings—Brackets
Call 400
J. HODGE CO.
Office and Factory 485 Elm St.

VERY NEW—PIG-PEX
A new pull-on Glove
A fine grade glove in a new material. In White, Beige, Saddle. Sizes 6-7½ $1.79
LEAVITT'S

EASTER CARDS
A friendly greeting always brings joy.
THE BOOK NOOK
9 STARK STREET

SPRING CLEANING
Give Your Blankets and Drapes That Look of "Brand New"
PHONE 7310
PARISIAN DRY CLEANING CO.
53 Lowell Street

Time for Easter Permanents
PHONE 354
Machineless Zotos or Jamal
IDA'S BEAUTY SHOP
Ida Patzke 21 Dubuque Street

A dirty watch or clock can't do its work right—bring yours in for careful and expert attention.
N. GUY RUITER
922 ELM STREET

PHONE 7885
For Expert Work in all electrical work or repairs.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
G. F. ST. LAWRENCE & SON
71 HANOVER STREET

GREET EASTER in Gay Prints
Fine selection of beautiful prints for the larger women—in half sizes.
Miss Lili Chartier
80 HANOVER STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

SUITS to live in, to work in, to serve in
SUITS
It's the Smartest
100% virgin wool
$16.95 to $35.95
PARISEAU'S
1006 ELM STREET

Window Shades Venetian Blinds Pillows Draperies
For Drapery Service
PHONE 7370
O. J. MALMGREN CO.
36 West Central Street
Curtains—Slip Covers—Material by the Yd.

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Prospect Service Station
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
M. E. Jewett, Prop. 265 Main St. Ph. 3980
Meals Quickly Prepared
DEWKIST FROZEN FRESH FOODS
Ready to Use—No Waste
Meats • Fish • Fowl • Groceries
MOORE'S MARKET
31 MAIN STREET PHONE 2800

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Around the Corner from the Post Office
CLEANERS EASTMAN'S *DYERS*
Keep Clean With "Gene"
Work Called For and Delivered
295 STATE STREET TEL. 2943

Rhode Island

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WILLIAM LEYS
The Century Store
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

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Tires Vulcanized and Battery Service
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
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ELECTRICIANS
Repairs Wiring
RADIO
Sales Service
MARSHALL ELECTRIC CO.
24 North Main St. Tel. DExter 1166

BOOKS REVIEWED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR are available at regular prices at THE BOOK SHOP.
Try our quick service
5 Grosvenor Building
The Book Shop

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Tydol Service
Six Corners East Providence
TELEPHONE EA. 2255

HOPE MARKET
The Personalized Service Store
17 So. Angell St. Tel. PL 1660-1661

Call Mrs. Mary E. Smith HO 7637 about Easter "Specials"
AVON Cosmetics

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

DEL RAY BEAUTY SHOPPE
2425 Mt. Vernon Avenue
ALEX. 9349 Mon., Wed. and Fri. till 9 p. m. Daily 9 to 6

Complete and Guaranteed Service
for all makes of cars
Herbys
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

ALEXANDRIA
Cleaners & Shoe Repairers
AGENCY *Palace Laundry*
111 King Street Phone ALex. 2838 Delivery Service

SEE NEXT PAGE

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA (Continued)

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.

Store your summer garments in our cold storage — 25c plus regular cleaning charge — until April 1, 1942

Alex. 0060 Ivy 13000

THE COLONIAL
Hair Dressing Parlor
Mabel Taylor
A Complete Beauty Service
110 South Royal Street Phone 0765

Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Makes of Cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
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GORE'S ESSO STATION
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Tel. Alex. 3278 for Road Service

Masonic View Service Station
AMERICAN OIL PRODUCTS CO.
Expert Lubrication and Washing
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
PHONES 3554—2582—1900 KING STREET

LYNCHBURG

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

The big fashion news for '42
SUITS
Every important version at
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE

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and Save for DEFENSE

McGEHEE'S
Good Furniture Reasonably Priced
CONVENIENT TERMS

Lovely Flowers
Easter Specialities
DOYLE---Florist
708 Main Street Phone 892

CAROLYN FASHIONS
for Easter
exclusive at
Moses & Co.

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SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Avenue and 35th Street
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CLASSIC BLOUSES
White and Colors, $3.50
First Floor
NACHMAN'S
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BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
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NORFOLK

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK (Continued)

HOFHEIMER'S SHOES
for the Family
Norfolk—Portsmouth—Richmond
Newport News

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG ★ STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

Our Thirty-Eighth Year
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Outfitters to Military Officers
Granby Street and Tazewell

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

W. G. SWARTZ CO.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
Annual Spring Housewares Fair
Begins in the South's Largest Housewares Department

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776, 9 to 11 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIGGS' BAKERIES

BELMONT AND CARY	4-9824
HARRISON AND MAIN	5-6261
618 N. LOMBARDY	4-7611
2317 CHAMBERLAYNE AVE.	5-2857

ROANOKE

JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
Home of
PRINTZESS COATS AND SUITS
A Store That Appreciates Your Patronage

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
Stationers, Office Outfitters
Wholesale Paper Merchants
105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
Dial 6241

ROANOKE'S MOST MODERN DAIRY — LABORATORY CONTROL FOR YOUR PROTECTION — DIAL 5501

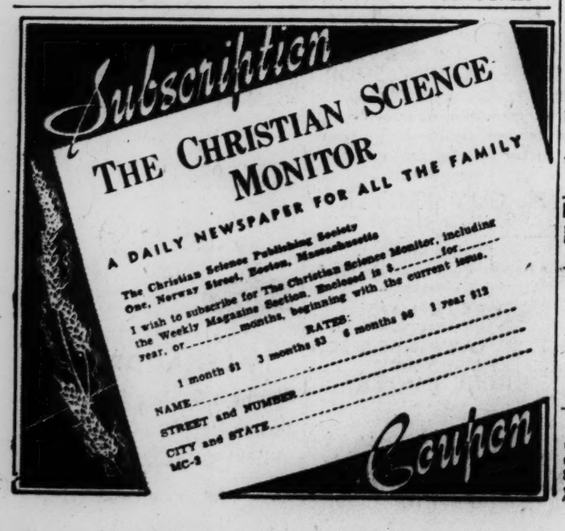
West Virginia

CHARLESTON

Winter Floral Co.
Always at Your Service Since 1903
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
707 Lee St. E. Phone 21-187—21-188

L. B. M. MAYTAG CO.
Authorized Maytag Dealers
All the newest models in Maytags, Norge Refrigerators and Ranges
185 Summers St. Phone 37-933

Market Basket Super Stores
FREE DELIVERY
620 Va. St. E. Phone 31-721
509 Washington St. E. Phone 24-221


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $5 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-3
Coupon

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON (Continued)

"CHEER UP"
Rug repairing, binding, refringing done by experienced men at our plant.
Let us do your rug work the next time. We know you will be satisfied and will tell your neighbor.
All Laundry Service
Sanitone Cleaning
Excellent Dye Works
ELITE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING
Phone 21-125

Cox's
"A PLACE TO SHOP
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY NEED."
We welcome your appreciation stickers.
We cordially invite you to visit us.
222 Capitol Street Phone 27-137

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
CHARLESTON, W. Va.
Other stores located in Wheeling, W. Va., Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Reflections
We feature Gabrieleen with Adepsol Permanent Waving
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151 Ex. 13

THE BABY SHOP
FISHER'S SMART APPAREL
For Infants and Children
Second floor exclusively for
JUNIOR MISS APPAREL
907 Quarrier Street Phone 25-723

"SANDWICH" HOLSUM BREAD
Makes all food taste better
Rich with milk
1325 WASHINGTON E.

WALK-OVER SHOES
"Fitted by men who know how"
Palmer's
228 CAPITOL STREET

"BUNDLES OF SATISFACTION"
Modern equipment has been installed to give satisfaction in any laundry service.
PHONE 44-414
KANAWHA VALLEY LAUNDRY CO.

HENRY BROS., Inc.
212 Broad Street
Phone 32-111
Try our RECAP *and* RETREAD *Service*
Use our Budget plan for Goodyear Tires, Accessories and Home Appliances.

HUNTINGTON

Archer's FLOWERS AND FIRESIDE BOOK SHOP
Books/ Periodicals, Rental Library
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FOR SALE
532-534 TENTH STREET

MORGANTOWN

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

THOMAS CLEANERS
Dependable Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant Street

WHEELING

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
WHEELING, W. VA.
Other stores located in Charleston, W. Va., Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio

JOHN O. TUCKER
1140 CHAPLINE
Insurance Life and General
WHEELING, W. VA.

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4200 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Murphy Gamble LIMITED
Ottawa's Smart Department Store

DEVLINS
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank Street 5-1833

GIBSON'S TAXI AND GARAGE
Washing—Repairs
Battery Service
225 Albert Street 2-2468

Dial 2-5874
FRANK JARMAN LTD.
F. W. MILLS, Mgr. 304 BANK STREET - OTTAWA
Fine art dealers for nearly half a century

Products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor sold
R. & P. POWELL GROCER
290 Elgin St., Ottawa, Ont. 2-3411

CANADA BREAD CO. LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter, Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa 8-0600

TORONTO

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
DRESSES, COATS and GOWNS
Lourden Taylor
2516 Yonge St. Toronto 446 Eglinton Ave. W.

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME 3566-7-8-9

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Lyndhurst 1563. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kate J. Nicol
Foundations 32 to 50 3.95 to 17.50
Girdles 25 to 36 2.49 • 6.50
Hose 8½-10½ 69¢, 89¢ to $2
Slips 1.19 • 2.50
Pyj's $2 • 2.50
Robes, all wool 12.95
" " " 22.50
" o/s prints 7.95
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
RA. 2928 32 Bloor W.
Open Evenings Except Mon. and Wed.

SERVING TORONTO SINCE 1868
A FUEL FOR EVERY PURPOSE
CONGER COAL
350 BAY STREET Elgin 3201 Day or Night

USE OUR STORAGE VAULTS
Our scientifically constructed and equipped Storage Vaults will store your out-of-season garments for you. Telephone today and let us explain this clothes-saving service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

J. & W. R. SCOTT LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scott's
8 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4691
Established 1873

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

Diana Restaurant
187 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food, Well Served
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

All kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
99 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury Ki. 6590

Telephones LA. 3371 LA. 3372
GEORGE BONNETT
FLORIST
Members of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Assn.
1504 QUEEN ST. WEST TORONTO

LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3355 TORONTO LA. 8976
30%-35% Dividend Savings
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

Ellen Bradley's
Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E.
(Near Yonge)
Good Food—Well Cooked—Nicely Served

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy the Best for Less
in our
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
Every Department Offers Generous Reductions
BURBERRYS
Included!
SALE ENDS SOON
Montreal's Quality Store for Men
Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

COAL FUEL OIL *DOllard 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Limited

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.
WI. 5121

HAYES GARAGE
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
1179 Drummond Street
Tel. MArquette 6926
Res. ELwood 2284

European Local Classified

(Continued)

INSURANCE

All kinds of Insurance, Endowment, Annuities, etc.
F. S. GARNETT
61, St. Leonard's Court, East Sheen
London, S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 4741

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Paskington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

POST VACANT

KIRK, CO. KERRY—NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted by April 1st to teach boy of 7. Christian Scientist preferred; fond of country. Box W-1862, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Capable general maid required for MRS. WHITE, 9, Lyndale Avenue, London, N. W. 2. Telephone Hampstead 0535.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, EARLS COURT, 17 Bramham Gardens, S. W. 5—Comfortable Divan Rooms with breakfast; lounge and garden; buses, tube and shops; nightly 5/6; double 11/-, weekly permanent from 24/6; double from 80/-. FLA. 0050. Miss V. Dorothy Maggs.

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6—Furnished divan rooms; H. and C., meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 3 to 4 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI 2834.

LONDON—Residential chambers, 148, Adelaide Rd., Hampstead, N. W. 3—Rest and study; special conveniences for nurses. Apply Housekeeper. Prim 2890.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON, 186 Sussex Gdns., W. 2—Comfortable modern service flatlets, mostly with private Bathrooms, from 30/-, including breakfast. Pad. 4871.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON, KNIGHTSBRIDGE — Modern, attractively furnished flatlets, P. O. telephones; from 35/- with breakfast. 13, Beaufort Gardens, S. W. 3. Tel. KEN. 4740.

TEA ROOMS

Enjoy Your Lunch or Tea at
• THE MONTROSE •
43, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1.
Catering for Parties Temple Bar 7206

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A., 26, Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127. Rents Collected Valuations

WANTED

LONDON—Wanted by Civil Defence Worker, FLATLET, furnished or partly; Kensington; moderate rent; also TYPEWRITER loan or buy. Box W-1665, BCM/CSM, London.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691, Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

TOM HILL
28, Sloane Street, S. W. 1
makers of
FINE QUALITY LEATHER GOODS
HIGH GRADE LUGGAGE
SLO. 8969 EST. 1870

BUILDER
DECORATOR
CONTRACTOR
F. WHITTLESEA
1 and 2 Dacre Chambers
Strutton Ground, S. W. 1
ABBey 2826

PHONES ELGIN 4345 etc.
F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

FUR ECONOMY
Florence Critten
invites her customers to send their Furs for cleaning, repairing and remodeling (no coupons).
Only Best Class Work
New Models in Various Furs at Strictly Moderate Prices
50, Maddox St., London, W. 1

When in WESTMINSTER
Visit the
GUERNSEY CAKE SHOP
LUNCHES · TEAS · HOME MADE CAKES
36 Palmer St., S.W.1.

LONDON E.— Leytonstone

If it is to be had It's at
BEARMANS
LEYTONSTONE E 11 Tel. Ley. 1131

LONDON E.—Woodford

Warne's Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
128, George Lane and 122, High Road
Also at Leyton, Loughton, Chingford, Bromley, Kent, Upminster.

LONDON S. E. Dulwich Village

ANNIE GOSNEY
94 DULWICH VILLAGE, LONDON, S. E. 21
Specialists in
- Babylinen
- Corsets
- Hosiery
- Underwear Agent for "Chilprufe"

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

Crossword Quiz Answers

L	A	R	I	N	X		C	H	O	P	I	N		
U		S	E	A		W	O	U	T		E			
D	E		A	V	I	A	T	O	R		B	E		
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European Local Classified

(Continued)

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ENGLAND

LONDON S. W. Putney District and Barnes

T. JONES & CO.
(John Keall Ltd.)
Toilet Goods and Photographic Supplies
5, Putney Hill, S. W. 15 Phone Putney 4744
68 West Hill, S. W. 18 Phone Putney 0073
91 Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18 Phone Battersea 5177
106 Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18 Phone Putney 1160
257 Wimbledon Park Road, S. W. 18 Phone Putney 2348

FULLER'S STATIONERY STORES
COMMERCIAL AND FANCY STATIONERS
284, Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, S. W. 15
TEL. PUTNEY 1859
Depot: Artists' Materials Cards, etc.

LONDON S. W.--Streatham

Sailor Jack says "Shiver Me Timbers" We says Paint 'em
Do that inside painting NOW and so leave the long days free for the GARDEN.
DAVID ELLEY Ltd.
496, Streatham High Rd., S. W. 16
Phone Pollards 4929
Quality Paint House Since 1922

LONDON W.—Chiswick

Building *and* **Decorating**
ARTHUR KNAPP
23 Grove Park Terrace, W. 4.
Telephone Chiswick 1160

LONDON W.— Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

The Personal Firm for the Best
MILK and DAIRY SERVICE
HORNBY & CLARKE Limited
Licensed Producers of CERTIFIED Milk
11 Station Parade, Ealing Common, W. 5
Telephone ACORN 2814
and at PUTNEY, BARNES, SHEEN, RICHMOND

Ireland

BELFAST

SPACKMAN
Boys', Youths' and Men's Clothier and Merchant Tailor
109, High Street
Established a Century

For Beautiful Work
Try
Devonshire Laundry Ltd.
Ravenhill Avenue, Belfast
Phones 57448 and 57449
"The Laundry of Repute"

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
For All the Family
McAFEE
6-12, Chichester Street, Belfast

80 YEARS' REPUTATION
for
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Bedding, Napery, General Ironmongery, etc.
The Furnishing House of
Robert Watson & Co. Ltd.
90-92-94, Donegall Street, Belfast

James
19-27, Lombard Street, Belfast
HIGH-GRADE CLOTHES
READY-TO-WEAR—FOR BOYS, YOUTHS AND MEN
HAND TAILORING FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

DUBLIN

Pims of GEORGE'S STREET DUBLIN
Fashion Outfitters for Every Member of the Family
Furnishing Outfitters for every room in the household
PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

Switzers
RESTAURANT
EXCELLENT MENU, MODERATE PRICES, LOUNGE ADJOINING
Soda Fountain—Lr. Ground Floor
Switzer & Co., Ltd., Grafton St., Dublin

Buy Your Coal, Iron, Steel, and Cement at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

W. LEON
24 GRAFTON STREET
Large Variety of Evening and Afternoon Gowns, Coats, Costumes, Fur Coats and Furs.

Established 1776
STRAHAN, Dublin
FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUM, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, REMOVALS AND STORAGE
R. STRAHAN & CO., Ltd.
T. Gillespie D. S. Gillespie
135 Stephen's Green

PHOENIX LAUNDRY
RUSSELL STREET, DUBLIN
Established Over 30 Years
The Only Laundry in Eire that can offer the public 3 services
For Full Particulars
Send postcard or phone DUBLIN 72088

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

Then shalt thou call, and the LORD *shall answer; thou shalt cry, and he shall say, Here I am.*—ISA. 58:9

Did You Ever Wonder

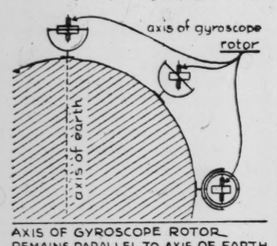
What an 'Iron Mike' Is and How It Works?

The "Iron Mike" — known also and variously as a "Metal Mike" or "Iron Quartermaster"—is a gyropilot. It is an electrical system for steering a ship without the help of a human pilot.

The basis of the action of an Iron Mike is a gyrocompass—a non-magnetic compass using a gyroscope, the axis of the rotor of which keeps in line with the axis of the earth.

A repeater compass, connected electrically to the master compass and repeating the master compass readings, controls the movements of the ship's rudder in such a way as to keep the ship on the course.

When the ship is on the proper course, an electric contact rests on an insulated portion of an electrically charged ring behind the repeater compass. If the ship swings off the course in any direction, the contact swings right or left, as the case may be, completing a circuit



AXIS OF GYROSCOPE ROTOR REMAINS PARALLEL TO AXIS OF EARTH REGARDLESS OF GYROSCOPE'S LOCATION

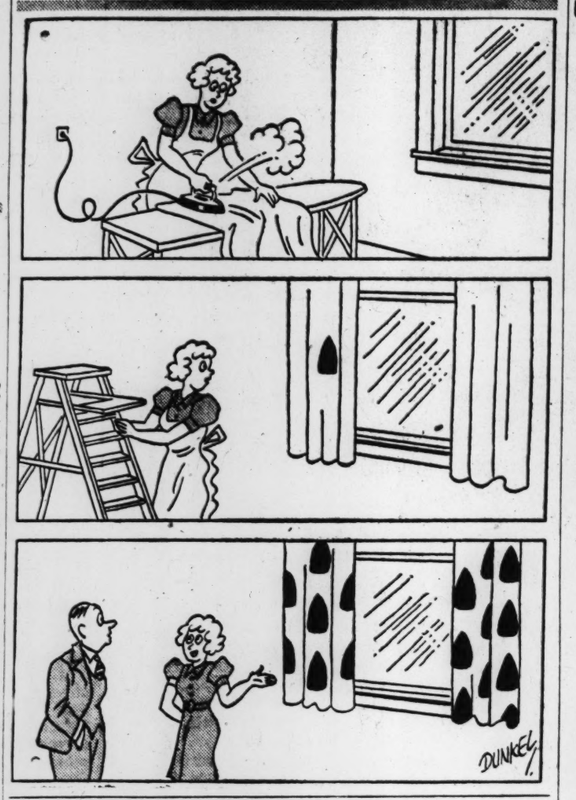
which starts an electric motor which, in turn, moves the rudder to correct the ship's deviation from the true course. As the ship swings back into position, the Iron Mike returns the rudder to its original straight-away setting.

An Iron Mike or gyropilot is rather expensive to install, but it is said to effect economies in ship operation because of its precision handling of the rudder. The fuel consumed by a vessel in the course of a voyage, say, across the Atlantic, will vary slightly with the number of times the rudder is used to change the ship's direction. Wavering back and forth across the true course adds appreciably to the ship's drag.

In an actual test-check by a course-recorder, an Iron Mike kept the ship on the course for half an hour with less than 50 rudder movements. In the same test, a human helmsman found it necessary to apply rudder corrections more than 130 times in a corresponding period of 30 minutes. This proportionate increase in the use of the rudder would cost over $350 annually in additional fuel consumed.

Similar in principle but much more complicated in design is the gyropilot which makes possible the wholly automatic flying of an airplane. It has been estimated that in the United States alone robot pilots are flying airplanes over 1,000,000 miles per month.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Just for Fun —*Dunkel*



In Lighter Vein

Precisely

"Now, you men," roared the sergeant-major as he dismissed the company, "you will parade again at two o'clock precisely. And when I says two o'clock precisely. I don't mean five past. I means five to."—Exchange.

Frank

"I'm sorry, old man, but I make it a rule never to lend money. It ruins friendship."

"But why let that worry you? We never were what you might call wonderfully good friends, were we?"—Tit-Bits.

All Honest

The traveller put up for the night at a little country town, put his shoes outside the door to be shined but found them unshined the next morning. "I left my shoes outside and they weren't taken away . . ." he began to say the next morning. "You might have left your watch there, too," interrupted the landlady, "we're all honest people here."—Exchange.

Thin Excuse

Diner: "This soup's very thin, waiter."

Waiter: "Yes, sir. The manager likes the people to admire the design on the plate."—Exchange.

Daily Anecdote

The Indomitable

It is reported that once Queen Victoria sent for Thomas Carlyle, who was a Scotch peasant, offering him the title of nobleman. Carlyle declined this honor, contending that he had always been a nobleman in his own right. He understood so little of the manners at Court that, when presented to the Queen, after speaking to her a few minutes, he said, "Let us sit down, madam." The courtiers were amazed, but the Queen was equal to the occasion. A gesture from Queen Victoria suspended the rules of etiquette.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Buti, Gino (jē'-nō bōō'-tē)—Italy's Ambassador to Paris.

Helfrich, Vice-Admiral Conrad Emil Lambert (kŏn'-rät ā'-mil läm'-bĕrt hĕl'-frĭĸ)—Dutch naval officer in supreme command of all United Nations naval forces in the Far East.

Homma, Lieut. Gen. Masaharu (mä-sä-hä-rōō hôm-mä—event accent)—Commander of the Japanese Army in Luzon.

Lemass, Sean (shôn lĕ'-măs)—Eire's Minister of Supply.

Migoya, Maj. Gen. Manuel López (mä-nwĕl' lō'-pās mē-gō'-yä)—Chief of the Cuban Army.

Ricarte, Gen. Artemio (ärtā'-myō rē-kär'-tā)—Veteran of the first Philippine insurrection, for 43 years an exile in Japan, now reported in charge of conquered areas in the Philippines.

Tatori (tä-tō-rē—even accent)—Japanese shock troops.

van Verduynen, Jonkheer E. Michiels (yông'kĕr mē-ĸĕls' văn vĕr-doi'-nĕn)—Acting Minister on Foreign Affairs for the Dutch Government-in-Exile.

Yamashita, Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki (tō'-mō-yōō'-kĭ yämä'-shĭ-tä)—Commander of Japanese forces at Singapore.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Chiang Kai-shek, Gen. (chĕäng' kī'-shĕk')—In command of United Nations forces operating in China, Indo-China, and Thailand.

Mekong (mā'-kŏng')—River of northern Burma.

Pegu (pĕ-gōō')—Key point on the Burma Road.

Riom (ryôn)—French town, scene of the "war guilt" trials.

Tagalog (tä-gä'-lŏg)—Native Philippine language.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofa; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nat͟ure, verd͟ure; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Monitor Camera Club from Lewis Baker, San Francisco

Snow Canyon

Snow removal is an engineering problem on this highway to Lassen Peak, California. The photographer snapped this picture in July. Taken with an Eastman camera, verichrome film, f 22 at 1/100 second, no filter was used.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Important tin mining center in Malaya.
2. Germany.
3. A range in northern Idaho.
4. A part of the Aegean Sea, west of Samos.
5. An airdrome at Louisville, Ky.
6. A rough-coated herd dog originating in Wurttemburg and Bavaria.
7. Punahou, at Honolulu; started 100 years ago.
8. A name given Singapore; from ancient city built on that site.
9. Minnesota; Duke, second.
10. Arizona.

Daily Quotation

THE happiness of life consists, like the day, not in single flashes of light, but in one continuous mild serenity.

—ANONYMOUS.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Service, Plus

Milwaukee

Three boys who were rooming together to save expenses would bundle up their laundry each week and give it to a laundry man, part owner of a new laundry which seemed to have uphill work making both ends meet. In a spirit of fun one of the boys pinned a note on a cotton night shirt that was minus one sleeve, and otherwise in need of mending. He wrote, "Please sew new sleeve on this shirt."

Back came the garment with a new sleeve attached and done up in good shape. Then, to carry on the so-called fun, he sent the sleeve to the laundry in the next batch with a note, "Please sew a night shirt on this sleeve." Back came a completed night shirt.

From that time on those three boys constituted themselves an unofficial advertising agency for the laundry. It prospered, acquired a new building, new machinery, etc., and several years later this same laundry man said he owed his success to "giving my customers just a little more than they bargained for." And back of it was the Biblical rule, "Do unto others as you would be done by." A rule that never fails.

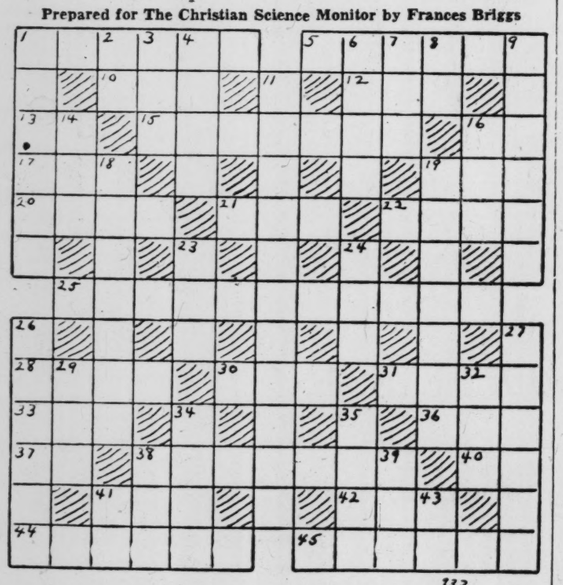
Where Would You Find—

1. Ipoh?
2. The nation whose highest war decoration is called the Oak Leaves with Swords in Diamonds to the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross?
3. The Beaverhead Mountains?
4. The Icarian Sea?
5. Bowman Field?
6. The native land of the Schnauzer breed of dog?
7. The oldest private preparatory school west of the Rockies?
8. The "City of the Lion"?
9. The football team which received top ranking on the Associated Press Poll for 1942?
10. The Apache State?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



737

Across

1—What is the organ of voice?
5—What pianist composed many polonaises?
10—Where could you find an abalone?
12—Not in.
13—What prefix means "away"?
15—What person would use a control stick?
16—Exist.
17—What is the membrane uniting fingers or toes?
19—What is a legume, as of the pea or bean?
20—Duke of Wellington was known as the "——Duke."
21—Belonging to thee.
22—The racketail has fins, paws, or a bill—which?
25—What is sometimes used as a means of identification?
28—Who is author of "Major Barbara"?
30—What is a Chinese liquid sauce for fish?
31—What continent has highest mountains and largest inland sea?
33—Who was the Celtic Neptune?
36—Who is the chimney sweep in Kingsley's "Water Babies"?
37—Article.
38—What is a kind of sauce named for a river and State of Mexico?
40—Canary Islands belong to what country (abbr.)?
41—In fishes, what serve to keep the body upright (sing.)?
42—To strike.
44—What is a window vertical in a roof?
45—The ruff, formerly worn by men and women, was what?

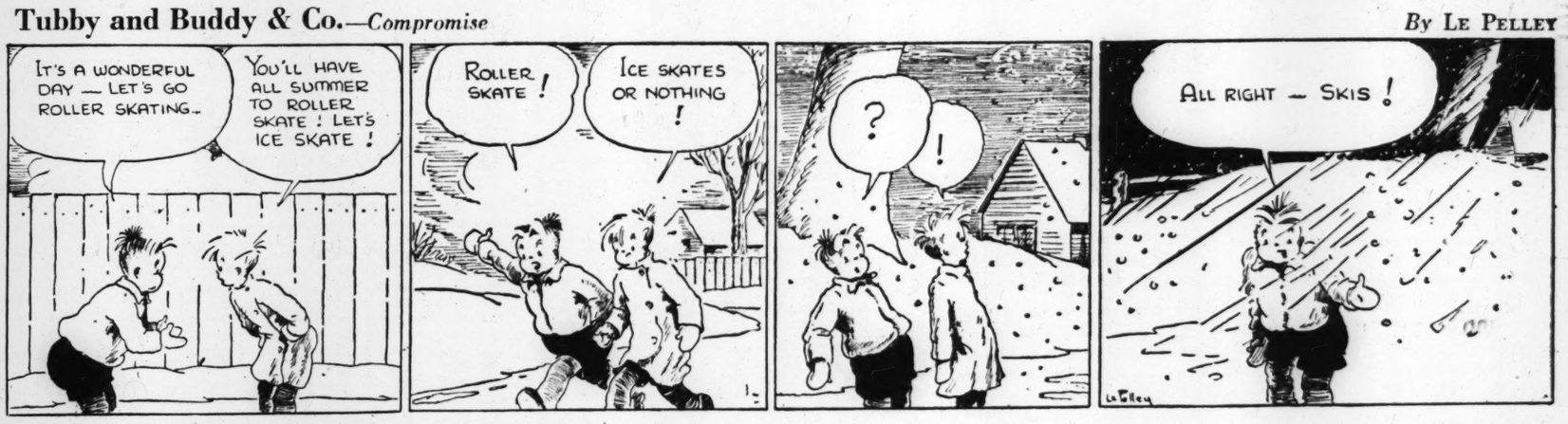
Down

1—What was Beethoven's first name?
2—Rupees (abbr.).
3—One who votes in the affirmative is called what?
4—Mine sweepers are a part of what branch of service?
6—Who wrote "Song of the Shirt"?
7—Possessive pronoun.
8—Point (abbr.).
9—What is used to make point lace?
11—Madame Sans-Gene was what?
14—Ever (contr.).
16—La Paz is capital of what country (abbr.)?
18—What South American patriot was called "El Libertador"?
19—Guiomar Novaes is celebrated as what?
23—Past.
24—If you saute something, you do what?
26—Lilliput is what in "Gulliver's Travels"?
27—What is a felt-covered device in a piano to deaden vibrations?
29—What is a female Brahma?
32—What is an island in Aegean Sea?
34—Havelock, hero of an old romance, was what?
35—What mythical character fell in love with Narcissus?
38—Who is a son of Bob Cratchit?
39—Greasy substance.
41—Island of Martinique belongs to what country (abbr.)?
43—What is symbol for thallium?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

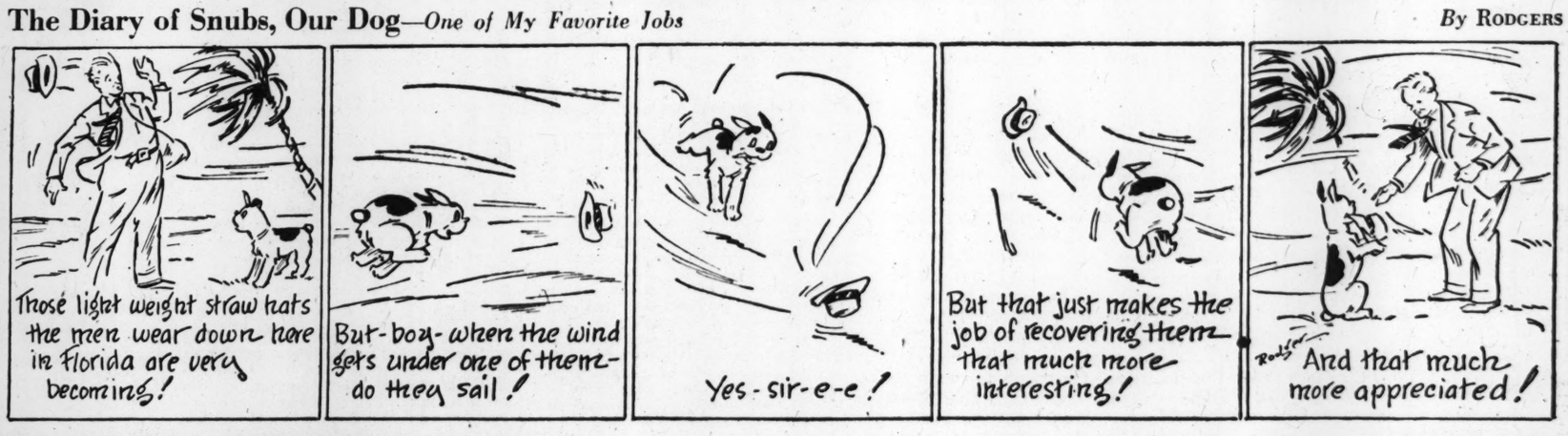
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Compromise*

By LE PELLEY


IT'S A WONDERFUL DAY — LET'S GO ROLLER SKATING.
YOU'LL HAVE ALL SUMMER TO ROLLER SKATE ! LET'S ICE SKATE !
ROLLER SKATE !
ICE SKATES OR NOTHING !
?
!
ALL RIGHT — SKIS !
LePelley

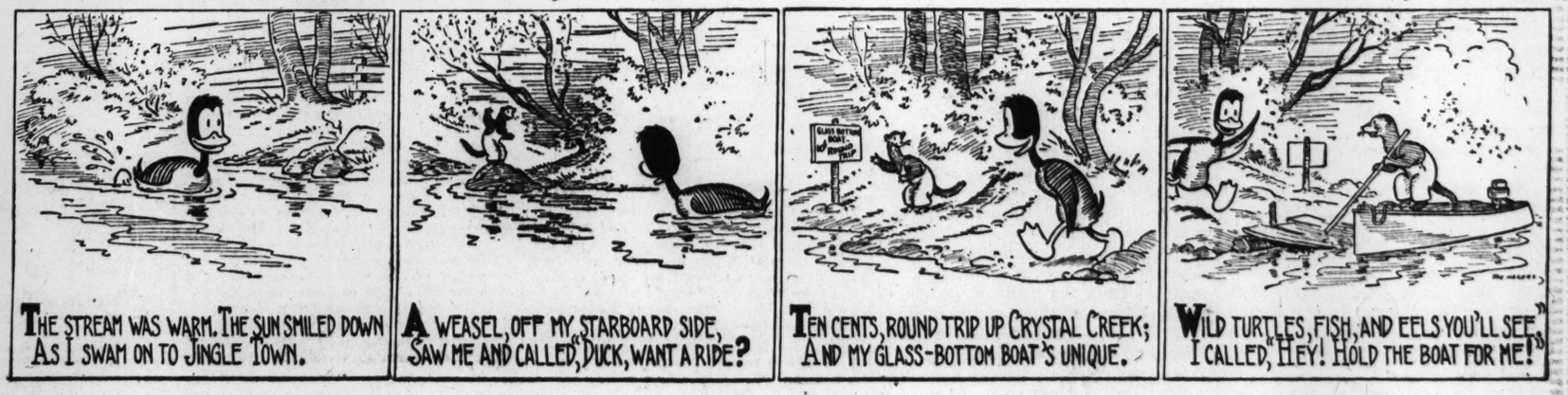
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*One of My Favorite Jobs*

By RODGERS


Those light weight straw hats the men wear down here in Florida are very becoming!
But-boy-when the wind gets under one of them-do they sail!
Yes-sir-e-e!
But that just makes the job of recovering them that much more interesting!
And that much more appreciated!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Sounds Alluring*

By THE HAGERS


THE STREAM WAS WARM. THE SUN SMILED DOWN AS I SWAM ON TO JINGLE TOWN.
A WEASEL, OFF MY STARBOARD SIDE, SAW ME AND CALLED, "DUCK, WANT A RIDE?
GLASS BOTTOM BOAT — NO RENTAL
TEN CENTS, ROUND TRIP UP CRYSTAL CREEK; AND MY GLASS-BOTTOM BOAT'S UNIQUE.
WILD TURTLES, FISH, AND EELS YOU'LL SEE," I CALLED, "HEY! HOLD THE BOAT FOR ME!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Americans at War"

All America is fighting this war.
Not just North America.
Not just some Americans. —
Not just American Governments.

The American peoples, all of them, are deeply involved. They are involved whether they want to be or not, whether they like it or not, whether they intended it or not, whether they even love democracy or not.

But by far the preponderant majority of them—of all the many races, white, black, red, or brown, of all the varied national stocks, English, French, Norwegian, Swedish, German, Dutch, Yugoslav, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Polish, Hungarian, Greek, Czechoslovak—on the two continents of the New World are sufficiently appreciative of the opportunity they have found, are sufficiently fired with zeal for the ideals of freedom that the war means for them only one choice.

All this, in general terms, is clear at the outset and will become clearer in the series of articles now beginning in The Christian Science Monitor under the signatures of R. H. Markham and Roland Hall Sharp. These two writers have made significant surveys of war effort both in the United States and in Latin America to appraise the extent to which Americans are girding for the battle at home, the seriousness with which they devote themselves to war tasks and war sacrifices, and the measure of the subtle enemies to be met within the battle lines wherever secret action or the sly word may threaten the support of the democratic front.

These articles will supply in factual detail the information many Americans need in order to play their part intelligently and effectively. For the Americans who are fighting this battle —along with the British, Dutch, Russian, and other allies among the United Nations—are not alone North Americans but also South Americans, not alone native Americans but Americans by choice and adoption, not merely Americans by geography but Americans in ideology and aspirations.

They are already on the battleground whether they ride a bomber over the shores of Java or a tractor over an Illinois cornfield, whether they make short-wave broadcasts aimed at Axis Nations or teach geography to fifth graders in the village school, whether they mend shoes for the salesman seeking a new job or set the lathes to turn out shell cases in a munitions plant.

The war is not merely at the front, not merely on the fringes of their world; it is knocking at the mental doors of men, women, and children at home. There is where it will be won as well as by invasion of Norway, France, Italy, Greece, Japan, or wherever the blow may fall. The stout of heart will be made stronger by knowing what the enemy intends, what their comrades are doing to foil him, and what resources of courage and good will support the resolve to be free.

"Our Russian Front"

For its value as an object lesson no less than for its interest as a war report, "Our Russian Front" is a film that merits attention from Americans. Foremost among the purposes of this compilation from Russian newsreels edited in the United States and sponsored by Russian War Relief, Inc., is the stimulation of American generosity to help alleviate Russian needs. In addition, the pictorial review of Russia's military and industrial mobilization is expected to strengthen the argument for increased exports of war materials to Russian ports.

But the film can be of another immense value if it shows Americans by example what national alertness and a nationally mobilized war effort mean. Grandmothers and grandfathers, tiny grandchildren, women and girls are fighting the war in Russia. The grandfathers and the children guard the fields at harvest time. The women operate not only tractors but heavy industrial machinery, something American women are beginning to learn to do. The grandmothers knit. In Russia, there appears to be no second line and no behind-the-lines. The front line is a series of ever widening spheres which reach from the heart of the country to the Soviet Army's farthermost advancing soldiers.

That is what an all-out war has meant for Russia, the only country which has stung the German high command with a major defeat. That is what all-out war must mean to the United States—and to all peoples of the United Nations.

Books for Soldiers

Before doing up books for the camps many a sender carefully removes his name from the fly leaf, modestly wishing no credit for the gift and feeling that what is important is the book.

It is a natural assumption; the book no doubt is more important than the identity of the donor. But this desire for anonymity may be mistaken. The young men in uniform welcome the books, but some like to see names on fly leaves and to know where a book comes from. A good way is even to leave the name and add the address.

One book-sender writes on the fly leaf: "If you enjoy reading this book, and would like to write me about it, or, if you haven't a large family and don't receive many letters, I shall be glad to answer any letter you care to send me."

Books don't win wars, though some books have done more than a bit toward starting them; but books do help a good many soldiers and sailors pass the time in what would otherwise be idle intervals. It is worthwhile to send books, even one book—and even more worthwhile to say something with them.

"The Sunday Lady"

Few individuals have reaped such a harvest as that produced by the unselfish, untiring labors of Martha McChesney Berry. When, forty years ago, this daughter of a wealthy farmer in Rome, Georgia, turned over the major portion of her inheritance and several thousand acres of her estate for the purpose of raising a "mighty sight better crop" than the land had ever produced, even she could hardly have visualized the fruitage.

Today the graduates of the schools built upon the Berry estate number many thousand intelligent, capable men and women, among them teachers, ministers, farm agents, nurses, doctors, and lawyers, who might have remained illiterate mountaineers but for this opportunity afforded them for free academic and practical education. "The Sunday Lady of Possum Trot," as many will remember her, saw in the children of the mountain sections of the South what she called one of America's greatest natural resources, and her life was one of unstinting devotion to the development of those resources.

Recipient of numerous honors, medals, and awards for humanitarian service, Miss Berry's chief reward was the knowledge that she was planting for eternity—which, as Carlyle wrote, is to "plant into the deep infinite faculties of man."

Aid for Shop Girls

Social reform need not always be at a standstill in time of war.

This is illustrated by efforts recently made in Great Britain to improve the lot of shop assistants—saleswomen to Americans. For a variety of reasons, the position of this class of workers has always been precarious. If employees resign or are dismissed, new recruits are easily found to take their place. Among them also are scores of thousands of young women who do not look upon their job as a lifework. The big stores employing many hands have competitors in small shops which employ only one or two, and under such conditions it is difficult to impose uniform conditions of work or wages.

The object of the Ministry of Labor has been to secure better conditions by encouraging the formation of Joint Industrial Councils representing organizations of employers and workers. Three such Councils have been set up for the retail trades, and the third of them, acting for a group of trades employing more than 250,000 persons, has just reached an agreement.

It prescribes minimum rates of wages, rates of payment for overtime, and regulates matters relating to apprenticeship, meals, holidays, sickness pay, and the like. The agreement is only binding on firms belonging to associations represented on the Council, but Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, has ruled that the decisions of a Joint Industrial Council can become the "recognized terms and conditions for a trade," and so become binding on all engaged in it.

The reform thus brought about is likely to be of lasting benefit to a class of workers long exploited. Doubtless it will make it still harder for the small shopkeeper to compete against the big store. If his continued existence depends on underpaid labor, then he must go. Still, the habit of dealing at small shops is strongly rooted in Britain, and the efficient little retailer should be able to keep his end up.

The Bookshelf

Running the Panama Canal

Searching for a suitable topic for a lecture recently, Mrs. Roosevelt was urged by her husband to talk about geography. Anyone appraising the strategic problems confronting the United Nations due to the knocking out of Singapore will appreciate the President's remark.

It is that aspect of today's war picture which underscores the timeliness of Norman J. Padelford's THE PANAMA CANAL IN PEACE AND WAR (New York: Macmillan. $3). His account of the evolution of this vital world waterway deals with its two-fold purpose, economic and military. Professor Padelford's politico-economic approach—encompassing, too, a real evaluation of the canal's engineering magnitude—is certain to make this work generally useful.

Especially impressive is the completeness with which the book appraises the administration and operation of the Canal. Readers will naturally derive much satisfaction from the detailed account of the efficient way the Canal is run. The degree to which management of canal affairs is kept free from politics, under the four-year tenure of a governor chosen on the basis of merit and succession in army engineering service from the next lower office of director of maintenance, is something to marvel at.

On the other hand, Professor Padelford calls attention to some serious mistakes in administrative policy. For example, a bad housing problem exists among the "silver" workers. This term derives from a class distinction dating back to the days when the canal was being built. Low-paid workers, mostly unskilled natives, were paid off in silver while the white-collar employees brought in from the United States were paid in gold. He attributes bad housing conditions to the local Supply Department's wish to have a steady program of work for its constructors over a long period of years, and to the failure of Congress to provide adequate funds.

Gold employees receive salaries averaging 25 per cent above the prevailing scales for corresponding types of work in the United States. Silver classes make only about 20 cents an hour, and the maximum pay with few exceptions, it is pointed out, amounts to not more than $80 a month.

The book on the whole emphasizes the smooth functioning of the canal government, its railroad, steamship line to New York, and other ramified departmental activities. All this points to the fulfillment of the Canal Zone Government's main purpose —the safe and speedy transit of merchantmen and war ships from ocean to ocean.

The total effect of Professor Padelford's research on the Panama Canal, which includes considerable first-hand study, is to impart a clear understanding of the collective genius of a country which could conceive and build and maintain this marvelous fact about world geography. H. T.

Our Readers Say—

Austrian Refugees Are Friendly Aliens

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On February 9, Attorney General Francis Biddle in a statement defined "friendly aliens," and therefore freed from restrictions all Austrians who had registered as such under the Alien Registration Act of 1940.

At the same time Col. Arthur V. McDermott, Director of Selective Service of New York City, sent an order to the 280 local boards of that area stating:

> Austria is not a part of Germany, but considered a neutral. Her natives (like those of other neutral countries) shall therefore be placed in Class 1A, the class preliminary to induction in the Army.

These two statements will make February 9, 1942, indeed a memorable date for a great many Austrians. At last, almost four years after the brutal invasion and suppression of their native country, these first victims of Nazi aggression finally find themselves recognized as allies at the side of the United Nations, and Austria at least technically liberated from the disgrace of being called a part of "Greater Germany."

These Austrians who from 1933 until 1938 had struggled desperately and against overwhelming odds to preserve the country of Schubert, Mozart and Johann Strauss from Nazi infiltration and annexation, will be proud to take up arms again against the common enemy. KURT O. WOLLISCH

Boston

Letters and Reminiscences Wanted

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have had the following letter from Hubert J. Foss, for many years music editor of the Oxford University Press.

Sir,

On behalf of Lady Tovey, I am collecting material for the biography of the eminent British musician, the late Sir Donald Francis Tovey—(Professor of Music at Edinburgh University). It may be that some of his American friends and associates may have letters from him. If they have, I beg that they will be so good as to send me copies of them. And, too, there may be personal reminiscences which would add value to the record of his life. For these, too, I should be grateful. Believe me, sir,

Yours truly,
HUBERT J. FOSS

60 Corringham Road
London, N. W. 11
England

Thanking you in anticipation of your courtesy in printing the above.

CARL FISCHER, INC.
Duncan McKenzie,
Educational Director

New York

"Sage and Sausage"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

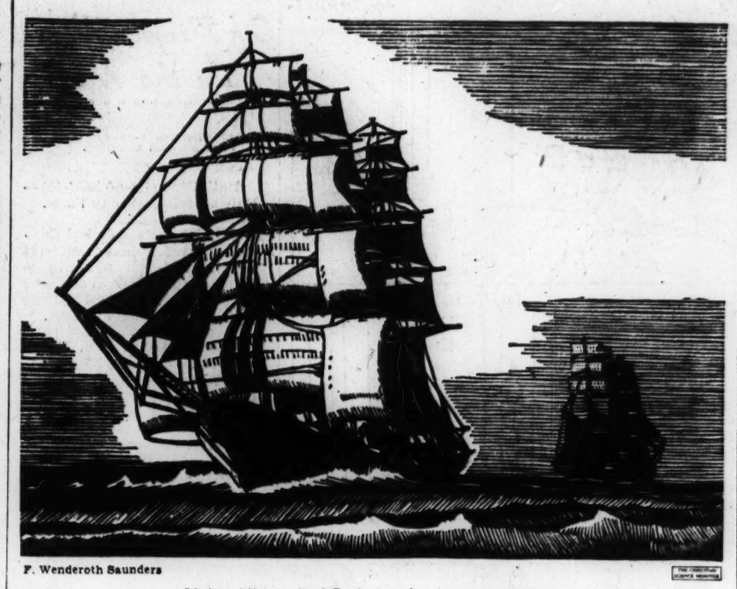
Regarding your article in the editorial columns of "Sage and Sausage," and the eating of meat, I feel personally that wars will never cease until "Thou shalt not kill" embraces every form of life.

(MRS.) MARGARET C. RAWLINGS

Lookout Mountain, Tenn.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Her Proud Record Still Stands



F. Wenderoth Saunders

Maine Clipper Red Jacket on her memorable run.

Thirteen Days to Liverpool by Sail

In an old house filled with antiques, not far from the Maine port of Rockland, there is a Currier and Ives print of the sailing vessel Red Jacket. The Red Jacket belonged to that almost legendary class of ships known as clippers that for a few short years before the Civil War provided a brilliant sunset to the long history of sail.

What happened to these ships with their great squares of canvas? Some sank in midcareer; some completely disappeared; but what of those stout craft that sailed on in a world of steam? Like celebrities of another era they vanished from public view. The case history of one of these surviving craft is in the main the history of all of them. I tried to learn the history of the Red Jacket, for it was built in Rockland and I have wandered about the old yard that is still turning out wooden ships.

The bare delineation of the Red Jacket's achievements is enough to bring a thrill to any armchair salt. This ship belonged to a class that originated in Baltimore in 1832. The new type had a long narrow hull, and was designed to "clip" over the waves rather than plow through them. These ships grew in size from about 500 tons to the massive bulk of the 4,357-ton Great Republic.

* * *

The name of Donald McKay is almost always linked with the greatest boats of this class, but the Red Jacket was an exception. She was built by Deacon George Thomas of Rockland for the Boston firm of Seccomb & Taylor. The naval architect, Samuel A. Pook of Boston, designed the craft, and this was the first instance in the history of American shipbuilding where the designer was not a member of the building concern.

When the Red Jacket dipped into the water for the first time late in the year 1853, her graceful lines foretold the speed she was soon to display. Her bow was long, sharp, and hollow. The stern was practically the same width as the bow. She was 260 feet long, but only 44 feet wide and drew 26 feet of water. Displacing 2,006 tons she was considered a monster in her day. Although overawed by her size, eyewitnesses extolled her beauty, and marveled that despite her concessions to speed she had the huge stowage capacity of the lumbering packet ship. Her figurehead was a masterpiece of the woodcarver's art. It depicted a full length portrait of the Indian chief Sagoyewatha, nicknamed "Red Jacket" by early Maine settlers, because he always appeared in a garment of that color. The stern of the craft was elaborately ornamented with gilt work and the design was continued down the rudder.

In the 1850's, steam on the sea was still in the experimental and breakdown stage. It was slow. American clipper ships were in demand, for they were the world's best. Great importing firms, and passenger and freight lines operated fleets of them. It was then the custom of the contractors for these craft to prove the mettle of their ships and then charge for them accordingly.

Following this plan, Seccomb & Taylor placed the new vessel in charge of Asa Eldridge, a Cape Codder with the tang of the sea in his nostrils and the driving force of great deeds in his veins. He had orders to take her to Liverpool and drive her if need be until every timber strained in its socket. An English buyer was waiting, and the faster he got the boat there the bigger price the owners could ask. Captain Asa took them at their word. He spared neither stick, nor sail, nor man. The record he made still stands!

* * *

On the tenth of January, 1854, with all sails set the Red Jacket began her maiden voyage. Twelve days later on the twenty-second of the same month the lookout heard the bell buoy on the Liverpool approach, and the Red Jacket berthed in that port just thirteen days and twenty-five minutes out of New York. In one twenty-four-hour stretch on this voyage the Red Jacket put 413 miles behind her, a run that was exceeded only once and then by a McKay-built ship, the Lightning, which covered 436 miles in the same time, but whose sailing time to Liverpool was considerably longer. The sailing feat of the Red Jacket was not equaled even by a steamship until a generation afterward. Slow munitions convoys of today, for obvious reasons, take fully as long.

The Liverpool buyer was ready to pay a handsome sum for the ocean greyhound. The Red Jacket was placed in the Australia trade. Immediately she made a new record of forty-four days from London to Melbourne, and the Suez Canal had not then been completed. For some years the Maine-built craft continued on the "down-under" run, and then for a time she dropped out of sight.

The year 1872 is the next date in her saga. Steam was on the make and the sailing ship was being relegated to the tasks that Joseph Conrad described so vividly. A letter from Henry Melvain, Esq., of North Elswich Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, tells the rest of her story:

> I have gone from here to look at some of those ships (clippers) just to see them, and in 1872 when the Red Jacket was for sale I purchased her. I found her a leaky ship. I docked her and found her fastenings all defective. I spent 10,000 pounds in refastening, rigging, etc. . . .
>
> From that time the Red Jacket was a tight ship. Later she had new decks, and when the old decks were lifted the beams with one exception were sound as the first day, and I can say that there was not one defective foot of timber or plank ever discovered. . . . (The boat became a tramp carrier.) . . . Well, in December, 1882, the Red Jacket was in as fine a condition as a ship could be, but as I am nearly 80 years of age, and as the day of sailing ships appears to have gone by, I sold her to a Navy House. When surveyed by the Board of Trade and others, the report was: "This ship is a credit to everyone connected with her." And the purchaser made a condition that my captain, mate, and officers should go with the ship. The ship ended her days as a coal hulk at Madeira.

To some the picture of the begrimed and sooty gallant ship at Madeira is not a pretty one, especially when they remember the spic-and-span Liverpool run, but to me it is the completion of a cycle of achievement, a tribute to Yankee craftsmanship and the tough white seasoned oak of New England. She was built to carry and carry she did till the timbers fell off her ribs. As long as men sail ships they may be striving in vain for that breathtaking record of thirteen days and twenty-five minutes New York to Liverpool. F. WENDEROTH SAUNDERS

Mirror of World Opinion

Why Not Ration Liquor?

I am glad to observe that a move is being made by the Government to convert some of the industries engaged in the manufacture of liquor to making war materials. Why not go a step further and use the distilled liquor on hand and convert it into products for munition purposes?

Why not quit making alcoholic liquor, at least, for the duration of the war? I just can't imagine anyone who claims to be a patriotic citizen who would feel he should complain if we cut out the use of alcoholic beverages during the war period, at least. If food should be rationed, then why not ration liquor by eliminating it. Wars are not won in beer parlors and cocktail lounges. . . .

We are engaged in the most terrific combat at arms the world has ever known—at a time when men of physical fitness and mental alertness are required as never before, and yet, we permit liquor and its products to be used and sold in increasing quantities right in the vicinity of our training camps!—REPRESENTATIVE EDWARD H. REES (R) of Kansas in an address in Washington.

The Wide Horizon

A Hint to Draft Boards

By The Timekeeper

SOMEWHERE IN CALIFORNIA

The Draft Boards are very busy again, naming selectees. And some probable selectees are much busier trying to get deferred. And don't think the boys aren't worried. In my work as night timekeeper in a war industries plant I hear the whole story, over and over.

There's a mighty important story behind this deferment business, and some of the Draft Boards aren't entirely awake to it. From the way that some of them classify skilled war industries workers, it is evident that they have little understanding of the extreme need for deferring expert artisans.

That may sound a little like favoritism to a certain class of Americans but, believe me, the skilled mechanics are a hundred times more valuable as workers than as soldiers. Here are some examples:

* * *

Howard is a gear specialist. He tends the machines that make gears for big motors which go to the American and British Navies. Howard is only 21, and he's unmarried. That would make it seem right for him to don a uniform. But Howard is a gear specialist. In just a year or two he has risen to a position of extreme importance. Men of his skill are hard to find. He has a knack for exactness. To take another young fellow like him and break him in would require the better part of a year.

While we're looking at Howard, let's look at his partner in the gear department, Woody. And Emerson, the latter recently married. Here are young fellows whose drafting would cripple the night-shift gear department schedule. Those fellows can operate four or five gear machines at once. They have the value of seven or eight ordinary men.

Do you know how many gears and sprockets go into a large V-12 motor? I don't exactly, but there are idler gears, driven gears, crankshaft sprockets, forward speed gears, reverse gears, timing gears, and many more. These men take small or large cylinders of steel and bronze—just ordinary pieces of steel—and when they're through with them, you see before you beautifully cut gears and sprockets, precisely tooled to within a thousandth of an inch.

Let's talk to Bert, the "con rod" foreman. When Bert—one of the old hands at the plant—was made night shift connecting rod foreman, they gave him a bunch of green young fellows and told him to do the best he could and break them in on the machines. You don't know what Bert was up against. In processing connecting rods you put them through about sixty operations. Spoil a connecting rod in the rough lineup stage, you are out merely the price of the casting. Spoil a rod at the fifty-eighth operation, and you're out maybe forty hours of skilled processing.

Well, Bert worked with his gang of green hands. All his twenty years' experience in the plant were used in teaching the boys. He was rewarded by a night shift crew, which, though small compared to the day shift, got out as much work as the day men!

And out of those half a dozen young fellows he so carefully trained, how many are subject to the draft? All of them!

Now here's the point about the Draft Boards: They classify men differently. For instance, one Board takes the stand that if you're 21 and single, you go into class 1A. Another Board defers a skilled man into 2A. Another Board, made up of men in an industrial district, or of men who know the plight of the war industry, will put such young fellows at the bottom of the list.

It is no exaggeration to say that if a few men of unusual ability were taken from each department of a war industries plant, that plant would be seriously affected and its output hampered.

* * *

There is another point that needs to be stressed about this deferment business. The feeling of uncertainty about the classification of possible selectees is upsetting the morale. Foremen simply don't know what to do next. No one knows who's going and who isn't. No one knows just what men to take off one job and break in on another. In the meantime the Draft Boards, acting with a sort of secret absoluteness, are keeping thousands of men in a stew. Men who should logically and rightly be deferred are still held in the first-call classifications.

Perhaps if Draft Boards could familiarize themselves with war industries plants—maybe visit them and talk to the foremen and the skilled workers and watch them on the job—they might see the need for a definite plan of deferment. It would help the morale and the efficiency of our plants. And it would make a lot of us breathe more easily.

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